THE CENTRE REPORTER.

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Rest at Last.

No more beneath Life's daily cross
To bend with faltering steps and slow
No more in all the heart desires
The bitterness of loss to know;
No more to force a careless mirth
While struggling with the tear repressed;
No more to toil with fainting strength,
But softly, calmly, laid to rest!

Wounded no more by cruel tongues,
No more perplexed by honest doubt;
No more disheartened by defeat
Where life's best efforts were poured out;
No more through endless seeming nights,
Waking and prayerless to repine!
Untroubled now! A deep repose,
Perfect and long desired, is thine!

A Tired Woman's Last Words.

Here lies an old woman who always was tired,
For she lived in a house where help wasn't hired.

Her last words on earth were, "Dear friends, I am going
Where sweeping ain't done, nor churning, nor sewing.

And everything there will be just to my wishes,
For where they don't eat there's no washing of dishes.

I'll be where the loud anthems will always be ringing,
But, having no voice, I'll get rid of the singing.

Don't mourn for me now, and don't mourn for me neve.,
For I'm going to do nothing forever and ever.'

HAPPY AT LAST.

The story was this. Capt. Crocker returned home from his last voyage, rich, and built him a handsome house. Then the captain cast a favorable eye on Abby Fowler, and in his choice evinced excellent judgment, as Rockybeach boasted not of her superior. The most surprising thing was Abby refused his suit point blank.

Then the rich man in his wrath wooed and won pretty Deborah, the milliner's daughter.

Abby Fowler, school mistress, stood before the glass in the sitting-room tying her yellow bonnet strings and preparing to attend the wedding.

"You be the first old maid in our family," observed her grandmother, pulling down her spectacles from the false front to the bridge of her sharp old nose. "If I only had my money back, I could leave it to you. I dare say you'll need it yet. Deary me, them thieves!"

Passing along the village street, the school mistress ran the gauntlet of public comment. "Abby looks mighty solemn over the weddin'. Guess she's sorry she refused him," commented Rockybeach, with one voice.

The wedding was over, and Abby Fowler sought her own chamber, and took a handbox from the cupboard. A faded daguerreotype and packet of letters were enshrined in this homely receptacle. Ah me! little consolation even here. These relics belonged to Albert Marshall, lover of her youth, who had jilted her. At least she could be faithful to the memory of her dead love.

While the captain and his bride were jaunting away in the stage-coach on their wedding journey, Abby Fowler was fighting her own battle in her little room. She sat with her elbows on the sill of the window, through which her longing eyes had searched hungrily for a wider horizon many years. She was trying to face her future bravely; but strive as she would to paint it in vivid colors, she could find only pale, neutral tints on the palette of her imagination. It looked blank enough, certainly. The first bloom of youth, which glorifies the plainest face, had vanished forever.

A tap on the door disturbed her meditations, and a pale, thin woman entered.

"I'm glad to see you, Dosire," said Abby.

"Thought I'd just look in," returned Desire.

Then there was silence, Abby comprehending that the other's reticence was a delicate expression of sympathy. A quiet, gentle woman, who did the village dress-making, gliding like a shadow from house to house—by sheer force of contrast Abby's meek satellite.

"Hopeful has gone to live in Washington."

"Well, she slighted us long ago."

"She is keeping house for her cousin. Albert's wife died last year, and he is a Senator now, you know."

Abby made no reply. Albert's wife dead! Albert a Senator! Cruel, deceitful, base, he had been, yet she liked to hear of his prosperity. Her head grew confused, and her face flushed.

"I believe that Hopeful loved Albert herself, and made mischief," pursued Desire, musingly. "She married, to be sure, and is a widow."

"Then the mischief-makers prosper," retorted Abby.

Albert Marshall was the love of her youth. Over the sterner duties of the academy had floated a rosy cloud; flowers found their way slyly between the pages of solemn dictionaries, brown eyes and blue sought each other with a growing sweet intelligence. Handsome Cousin Hopeful posted, but Abby was Albert's sweetheart. Never to be forgotten the day when the young man went to seek his fortune in the West! She stood again at the gate beneath the perfumed shade of the lilac bushes, with the hot, dusty road beyond, and Albert looking back wistfully. Then followed a visit, after the lapse of a year, from a sedate young man, conscious of a beard, to a demure maiden, mindful that her muslin gown was "done up" for the occasion. The visit left her engaged, for Cousin Hopeful no longer watched, having gone to live in the West, where she married.

Abby's heart was blithe. She sang as she worked, for the future glowed with sunset hues. Then came a stiff, ambiguous letter, answered promptly with pride; then a long, sickening silence. What did it mean? It meant that Cousin Hopeful, if not loved herself, would poison the mind of a lover far away. If Albert would not marry her, he should not wed Abby. Thus she played with subtle touch on many chords, and there was growing distrust and anger. A young woman may not journey to the far West to ask her lover what is separating them, so Abby waited. Her healthy nature could not bear this ordeal. She fell ill, and the busy life became a blank. When convalescent a letter was placed in her feeble hand—a harsh, unjust letter, taxing her with infidelity to her absent lover, and stating that if she did not immediately reply, clearing herself, all was over between them. The letter was already old, mother having laid it away in the family Bible. Abby resumed her tasks, well aware that the crystal goblet of happiness had slipped from her grasp, and lay shivered to atoms on the ground. Clear herself from false charges, forsooth! If Albert Marshall did not know her nature better, let him take his course. She never wrote again, and the next thunderbolt was Albert's marriage—a measure so hasty as to suggest revenge. This was all, and the years rolled on.

"Come right home along of me, dear. Do! Squire Scudder's sent me a mince-pie," urged Desire.

Grandmother looked after them with scorn. "There go them two creeturs, comfortin' each other. I don't suppose Desire ever flew in the face of Providence as our Abby has, though."

Abby returned from the visit much strengthened in spirit, and retired to read a book from the Rockybeach circulating library by the light of a private candle.

Down in her little house the dressmaker, most timid and shrinking of women, was guilty of a bold deed. She wrote to Senator Albert Marshall! Her courage oozed, and she left the missive anonymous from sheer terror. It read thus:

"If Mr. Marshall will visit his native place again, after so many years of absence, he will never regret it."

The little seed bore fruit in this wise: a stranger came by the morning boat to Rockybeach, a tall, dignified man, who gazed about him like one in a trance How old he felt among the scene of his childhood! He might have been asleep, instead of a prosperous man in his prime, who had worked his way up with a new State.

The school mistress rang her bell sharply, and in response to the summons the tramp of small boots echoed through the building. Shrill voices subsided to murmurs, which made the academy seem like a hive of busy insects. And, indeed, were not the brain cells stored with honey there?

A pretty squirrel leaped on the floor, looking drolly around. Fun gleamed in chubby faces; one boy hid his head behind his slate. Never had this lad evinced such industry before. The little animal whisked its tail, ran nimbly up the school mistress's chair (who screamed), then capered off, and nestled in the jacket of the industrious boy. Laughter bubbled forth; to see their schoolmarm "scared" was altogether too much for the gravity of the little people.

"Jean, come here."

The boy advanced slowly, with the squirrel's tiny head peering out of his pocket. There he stood, unlike all his companions, even to the instinct of taming wild animals. A short, squarely built lad, with narrow head, black hair, and bronzed skin. One day the selectman had brought two writhing victims to school—Jean and his sister Victoire. The children were shy, the blood of Indian and French voyageur coursed in their veins. The family had roamed over the border, and built a hut on the edge of the wood. The father perished in a snow-drift. Rockybeach brought the widow into town, the selectman pounced on the children. School was a straitjacket. The girl Victoire submitted; the boy Jean remained savage. In vain he hid in the woods, in barns, and cellers; the pursuer hunted him out. Jean could no more escape from the selectman than from destiny. It was the selectman's duty to have every child learn to read and write. Rockybeach was poor, worked hard for a living, but set the school house on the hill-top, like a light house tower, and proclaimed to the world universal education.

The course of justice was interrupted by Victoire, who tripped in, breathless with excitement.

"A gentleman is coming here," she cried.

He already stood in the door, and shaded his eyes with an expression of doubt and astonishment. There was a sound of surging waters in Abby's ears, the windows wavered, the great stove reeled.

"You here, Abby? I thought you had married Captain Crocker." He stepped forward eagerly, glad recognition in his smile.

But she never answered. The schoolmarm had fainted. After that there was a holiday. The academy rejoiced. All the pupils saw was the meeting of two sober persons, long separated—a tall, grave man, and a comely, robust woman, with that beauty of true integrity which outlives time. Not knowing what to make of it, young Rockybeach trooped off, with jubilant shouts, to tell the news.

"I believed you unfaithful long ago, and now that you had married Captain Crocker."

"Who told you?"

"Cousin Hopeful heard the news."

"And with Cousin Hopeful's aid you have thought ill of me all these years," said Abby.

"I would rather have you think well of me than any woman living," he replied.

This was the way they made it up, walking toward the old familiar gate, while their hearts sang, like the glistening rivulets, in the glad day of reconciliation. Present happiness enabled them to fold away the leaf of long separation.

Victoire came down the hill behind them, swinging her tin luncheon pail. She met Fred, flushed and elated with the result of a journey to Longport.

"Oh, Fred," whispered sixteen to eighteen, in an awed tone, "they are lovers!"

"Guess not. They are a great deal too old," replied Fred, with a reflective shake of the head.

Then he took from his pocket a ring purchased at Longport—such a splendid ring, with diamonds and rubies of an astounding size—which he slipped on Victoire's brown finger. The little maid agreed to wear it, growing unaccountably shy and silent the while.

Rockybeach received an electric flash. The tidings flew from house to house. Abby Fowler was going to marry Albert Marshall, who was a Senator! Talk about Captain Abraham Crocker! He had never inspired the profound interest that this man created. The wooing was short.

"We've lost much time already," said the suitor, during one of those long conversations, which were so precious and tender, when the old horse-hair sofa became a throne. Gossip declared there never was such a man for hurry; he really gave the lady no time to decide between flounces and puff trimmings.

Who so proud as Uncle Asa to present the Senator to his fellow townspeople in the academy? The visitor could make a speech, believe me, and on this occasion he talked in a pleasant, easy vein, with a manly ring to his words.

They were married in the meeting-house, and seldom did a Sabbath bring together such an array of wagons covered with buffalo-skin, rickety buggies, and ancient carryalls as then crowded the sheds. The pale dress-maker, Desire, stood at her door looking wistfully toward sunset over the sea. Perhaps she read in the clouds of gold and crimson the reward—not of this world—for a good action. The husband and wife turned their faces to the future—the wide realm of the West.

The California Petrified Forest.

The famous petrified forest of Napo county is eighteen miles from Healdsburg, by way of Windsor, and lies just across the county line. The trees are all prostrate and lie scattered quite thickly over an extent of fifty acres. The proprietor of the forest has lately been engaged in digging away the soil and lava from the partially buried trees. Two men visited the place and reported that the trees that have been unearthed far surpass in size any that have heretofore been discovered. One fragment that appears to have been redwood measures eleven feet in diameter, and is sixty-seven feet long. The tree must originally have been 200 feet in length. Numerous other specimens ranged from eight to eleven feet in diameter.

Prices.

The New York *Bulletin* publishes a table comparing the prices of leading productions of the United States in December, 1873, with the same in December, 1874. From the table it appears that, with the exception of corn, hog products, hops, and sugar, there has been an important decline on all the articles enumerated. The decline per cent. on some of the leading articles is as follows: Wheat, No. 2, 29; flour, 23½; Scotch pig-iron, 11; American iron, No. 1, 27; cotton, middling uplands, 11½; brown sheetings, 12½. Thus it appears that the shrinkage of prices which took place just after the panic has continued, with respect to some important articles, down to the present time.

THE LOSS OF THE COSPATRICK.

Still Further Details of the Terrible Disaster at Sea.

The London *Times* gives the following account of the loss of the Cospatrick, which is made up from different dispatches received:

The Cospatrick had been sixty-seven days at sea, when at midnight on the 17th of November the alarm was given that she was on fire. The flames were at first, it appears, confined to the fore part of the vessel. Either by the sudden shriveling up of sails and tackle or by the want of nerve of a steersman, command was lost over the vessel and she "went about"—that is, she turned her head round to the wind, and the wind blew flame and smoke in upon the ship. From that moment her fate can scarcely have been doubtful. The captain had "turned in," but he immediately came on deck and attempted to put her before the wind. We are also told that the appliances the ship had for extinguishing the fire were tried in vain. The wind, blowing from the bows, carried flames and volumes of smoke throughout the after part of the vessel. The noise and the pungent smoke must quickly have roused both passengers and crew. The boats in the fore part of the vessel had been set on fire, but there was a rush to the other boats. One which was on the davits, hanging over the starboard side, was filled till its stern dipped into the sea, and then the boat capsized. The first and the second officer each took charge of one boat, and these boats successfully got off. The boat of Mr. Romaine, the first mate, contained besides himself six seamen and twenty-five passengers. The names of the members of the crew in her were A. Dutton, the butcher, Nicolle Cunningham, Turvey, Rusleen and Wood. The other boat was under command of Mr. Henry MacDonald, the second officer, and that is said to have contained about the same number of persons. Boats and ship did not part at once. From the boats the men (it is to be observed that the boats are described as containing only men) had the unenviable opportunity of observing, without being able to relieve, the confusion which ultimately must have prevailed on board the ship. Nearly four hundred and thirty people perished in their sight.

We are not told whether they left the ship before or after the capsizing of the starboard quarter boat. The masts were seen to fall, and at last the flames reached the stern, and there was an explosion under the poop deck. After the burning of the vessel she remained afloat for two days, and the boats remained by her in the hope, perhaps, of obtaining provisions. Captain Elmslie, Mrs. Elmslie, their son, and Dr. Cadle are described as surviving the fire and then jumping overboard to escape death from the sinking of the vessel. Dr. Cadle is said to have taken the captain's son in his arms before jumping overboard, and then it is added that these four persons were all drowned together. It was the 19th before the ship went down. The two boats kept together for two days, and then parted company in rough weather. This brings us to the night of the 21st. Of Romaine's boat we now hear nothing more. Of Mr. MacDonald's boat we learn that on the 22d they suffered much from thirst, and next day Bentley, a Lancashire laborer, aged thirty-seven, who had gone out with his wife and children, fell overboard and was drowned. The disastrous history of the voyage is now a narrative of madness and death, and of life prolonged by the most horrible expedient of shipwrecked men. On the 26th, before daylight, a bark passed close to the boat. She was hailed, but no answer came. The 27th was Friday. There were now left in the boat five men—MacDonald, second mate; Lewis and Hamilton, able seamen; Cotts, ordinary seaman, and another. The corpses of their companions had been thrown overboard. Two of the men who remained had lost their reason, and the others were faint and drowsy. It is said that MacDonald was roused at the moment when their reseuers bore down upon them by one of his companions who had become insane and who bit MacDonald's head. It had rained that day, but they were unable to catch a drop of water. In this state they were found by the British Sceptre, an iron sailing ship, which left Calcutta for Dundee on the 18th of September, a week later than the date of the immigrants started from Gravesend. The two who had gone mad died on board. The British Sceptre conveyed MacDonald, Cotts and Lewis to St. Helena.

Convict Women of England.

A very distressing statement, respecting the treatment of women in our convict prisons has been made in a letter from "A Lady Visitor," according to whom, the present system of penal servitude for women in England is one of solitary confinement of a very rigid character. Each woman lives in a cell by herself, the only hours when the prisoners meet being the half hour devoted to prayers in the chapel, and the hour's exercise in the prison yard; and during the exercise the strictest silence is observed. The exception to the rule is in the case of prisoners employed in the laundry, in cleaning the passage or waiting on the matron. But these are the only unavoidable deviations from the rule, and the system is one of the silence of solitude, continued throughout the prisoner's sentence, which may vary from six months to a lifetime. The writer, indeed, proceeds to mention another exception to this absolute silence, in the fact that the school-mistress visits each prisoner in her cell, and teaches her for half an hour or so many times a week, while, of course, though she does not mention it, the chaplain visits the prisoners. The diet, too, is good and varied. But if the results, which the writer proceeds to attribute to the system, correspond to the facts, it is unimportant to inquire into the details of the system. It stands self-condemned.

"Not one woman in twenty," she says, "undergoes a sentence of over a year's duration without showing signs of temporary insanity during some period of her confinement. Either she makes an attempt on her own life, or she gives way to a wild outburst known in the prison jargon as 'break out,' which may be briefly described as a smashing of everything, herself included; for, having broken up the bed, table, chair, etc., in the cell, and torn to ribbons her clothes, the author of the mischief seats herself on the ground and kicks her heels against the wall till, in many cases, her brain and spine are injured." Most of the women, it is explained, come from the lowest classes and have been hard drinkers in their former lives; but even the better educated among them are not free from periodical fits of insanity, though their tendency is to commit suicide rather than to "break out."

The Fairies.

One of the Paris almanacs has this story: A lazy girl, who liked to live in comfort and do nothing, asked her fairy godmother to give her a good genius to do everything for her. On the next instant the fairy called ten dwarfs who dressed and washed the little girl and combed her hair, and fed her, and so on. All was done so nicely that she was happy except for the thought that they would go away. "To prevent that," said the godmother, "I will place them permanently in your ten, pretty little fingers." And they are there yet.

A SAD AFFAIR.

A Building Burned and a Number of People Burned to Death.

A fatal conflagration occurred in Brooklyn. The structure fronted on Pacific street and extended back about seventy-five feet on Hoyt street. On the first floor was a grocery store and the upper stories were occupied by five families.

The cause of the fire is believed to have been accidental. Mr. F. J. Boedecker, who occupied the first floor as a grocery, states that at about half-past six o'clock, as he was standing at a desk in the rear of the store, he was startled by a rumbling noise in the cellar. He rushed to the hall and found the floor and the staircase leading from the basement to the first story wrapped in flames. The horrified man had only time to rescue his family, who occupied the rear of the second floor, when the stairs caught fire and shut off all hope of escaping to the street from those in the building.

The inmates of the burning building numbered sixteen in all. Those who escaped from the flames by the Pacific street entrance were F. J. Boedecker, his wife and child, his brother and John McGarry and sister. Left in the building, with every avenue of escape from the flames cut off, were six persons. They all resided on the third floor. Their names are Timothy and Patrick McCormick, their sister, Ellen McCormick, Mrs. Mary Flood, aged sixty-five years, and her sons, John and Thomas Flood. The two latter were young men and both mechanics.

When the flames came darting up from the seething furnace below, enveloping the stairways and sending volumes of thick, blinding smoke through the house, a scene of the greatest consternation took place on the upper floors. The Flood family, who lived in the front of the third story, have been severe sufferers by this calamity. As soon as these people saw that the flames had cut off all exit to the street they became almost insane with terror. The mother, who is very feeble, ran to the window, and before her horrified sons could restrain her she sprung out and fell, striking the pavement with fearful force, and fracturing her skull. An ambulance had arrived, and the injured woman was taken to the Long Island College Hospital, where she died in a few moments after, ward. Her sons remained in the room till the intense heat drove them from it, and then they, too, jumped from the window, and were both fatally injured. John, the elder brother, had several ribs broken, and was internally injured. The other brother, Thomas, was cut about the head. They were both taken to the hospital, where they lie in a dying condition. Timothy, Patrick and Ellen McCormick were in the rear room on the third floor. The girl jumped from the window and was fatally injured.

The two men remained in the building, evidently hoping for succor. Their hesitation resulted fatally, for they were found dead in the room after the flames had been extinguished. They had evidently been suffocated by the smoke. Timothy, the father, who was an old man, was on his knees near the window. His son lay on the floor.

Beecher in Court.

A New York correspondent writes as follows of the appearance of Henry Ward Beecher in court:

At five minutes past eleven there was a sensation in court. A noise was heard at the door and a whisper ran through the room. A moment afterward the long, gray hair and full, ruddy face of Henry Ward Beecher was seen. He stopped and turned in the doorway as if to lead in another person. Everybody arose to their feet in anticipation of, it was hardly possible to say what. The person that Mr. Beecher led in was his wife, the only woman not a witness that could under any circumstances gain admittance. Her silky white hair showed under a bonnet of rich black material. Her black veil was raised. Both she and her husband were smiling, and greeted counsel and other friends pleasantly and heartily. Mr. Tilton cast a momentary glance toward them, and then directed his gaze elsewhere. Mr. Moulton regarded them steadily but unobstrusively for a longer time. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher sat near the head of the long counsel table, and Mr. Henry B. Beecher sat to the left of his mother. Every eye was fixed on them. Soon afterward ex-Judge Morris was delivering his opening address; his voice often trembled with emotion. There was a twitching sensation about Mr. Tilton's eyelids, but otherwise he preserved the calmness of his features. Mr. Beecher, during some of the scathing denunciations that ensued, held his face toward the floor. It was flushed, but otherwise did not express emotion. Mrs. Beecher sat steadily looking at the speaker. Her face was cast down, and her eyes directed upward under her sharply cut brows, giving her a peculiar aspect, suggestive of mingled anger and watchfulness. The corners of her mouth were drawn down, and added to the sternness of her expression. Once when the speaker stated that his client could not, of course, produce direct evidence to prove his charges, Mrs. Beecher turned toward her husband with a smile, but soon resumed her look of bitterness.

A Good Reputation to Have.

A young man was expecting daily to go away. His mother gave him an unpaid bill with money, and asked him to pay it. When he returned home at night, she said,—

"Did you pay that bill?"

"Yes," he answered.

In a few days the bill was sent in a second time.

"I thought," she said to her son, "that you paid this."

"I really don't remember, mother; you know I've had so many things on my mind."

"But you said you did."

"Well," he answered, "if I said I did, I did."

He went away, and his mother took the bill herself to the store. The young man had been known in the town all his life, and what opinion was held of him this will show.

"I am quite sure," she said, "that my son paid this some days ago; he has been very busy since, and has quite forgotten about it; but he told me that day he had, and says if he said then that he had, he is quite sure he did."

"Well," said the man, "I forget about it; but if he ever said he did, he did."

Wasn't that a grand charcter to have?

Among the Mormons.

A Mormon paper at Salt Lake places the number of polygamists in the Territory at 1,000 men, 3,000 women, and 9,000 children, and the cost and loss, by legal punishment of all, at $2,000,000, and thinks that the courts would have around them 3,000 crying women and 9,000 crying children. This is probably a pretty accurate computation. One of the beauties of the polygamous system is shown by a statement that within a stone's throw of a prominent church in Salt Lake is the residence of an aged Mormon who is the husband of a woman and her two daughters. Thus his first wife is his mother-in-law, his step-daughters are his wives, and a sort of uncle to his other children, and—you can study it out further, if you want to.

THE NEVADA SILVER EXCITEMENT.

The Value of the Silver Mines and the Fortunes that have Been Made—"Millions in It."

A letter from San Francisco says: Our friends in the East hardly realize the excitement pervading our community, and indeed the whole Pacific slope, over the news of the great "bonanza" discovery in the Comstock mines, in Nevada, and the consequent speculation in stocks of the companies located on the Comstock front in our stock market. Our people have gone wild over it, and California street day after day reminds me of what I have read of the scenes that were visible in London and Paris in the days of the South sea and Mississippi schemes. Men, and women too, who were comparatively poor the other day, have suddenly become rich beyond their most extravagant dreams, and now give rein to hopes and fancies gorgeous enough to make the head heel.

A few weeks ago the stock of the mines was quoted at low figures. In October the workmen in consolidated Virginia struck a drift of surpassing richness. Examinations made by experts revealed the astounding fact that this ledge of ore, or "bonanza," as it is called at the mines, extended at least 1,700 feet in length, and had a depth of no less than 600 feet. The value of the ore taken out is from $300 to $600 per ton.

Mr. Deidsheimer, a mining engineer of large experience, gives it as his opinion that the bonanza contains not less than $1,500,000,000 worth of bullion. Think of it! Silver in the earth and easily taken out almost rivaling in value the extent of the national debt of the United States! Mr. Diedsheimer says that he discovered one pillar in the Consolidated Virginia worth, according to his calculation, $70,000,000. The Consolidated Virginia and California are controlled by four men, who are in partnership. They own 60,000 shares of each mine. Their names are James C. Flood, W. S. O'Brien, John Mackay, and James G. Fair. Shares sold on the street at $500. The present aggregate value of Flood, O'Brien & Co.'s shares, therefore, is $60,000,000; and the four shareholders are worth $15,000,000 each. But this is not all. If Mr. Diedsheimer's calculation is correct and the bonanza will yield in the end $1,500,000,000, it will be safe to say that these four men will in a few years be worth as much as $250,000,000 each. Either of them will be richer than the combined Rothschild family; richer than many dukedoms and principalities of Europe. I believe that your Mr. Stewart's wealth is estimated at $60,000,000, and Mr. Astor's at about the same, and their fortunes have been the result of many years of patient toil. But here are four almost unknown men who suddenly leap into riches which leave the wealth of the Astors, Stewarts and Vanderbilts far behind. Another of the prospective billionnaires is Sharon, the man who is going to be elected United States Senator from Nevada as soon as the Legislature of that State meets. Sharon owns heavily in all the mines on the Comstock front, and if the bonanza extends far into and beyond Ophir he will become as rich as Flood and his companions. He is already worth $20,000,000 or $25,000,000, and is going ahead at the rate of $250,000 a day.

Sharon came to California from Ohio with the pioneers of 1849. He had been a flatboatman, then a brickless lawyer in some small Missouri town, and then a struggling merchant. When he reached here with a few dollars in his pocket he plunged into speculation, made money and lost it, went around seedy and hungry, was picked up by the Bank of California and sent to Nevada to assist in the management of a small branch there, and thus started on the road to fortune. He is now familiarly called "The King of Comstock." Among his associates is Ralston, the president of the Bank of California. Sharon is nominally a citizen of Nevada, but lives most of the time in San Francisco. He is a large owner of real estate in San Francisco, and is interested in a hundred enterprises. Latterly he has been buying up mining property in the neighborhood of his Comstock possessions, and now holds, with Ralston, a controlling interest in more than a dozen mines. In the rise of the stocks of the mines large fortunes were made. The value of Consolidated Virginia increased at the average rate of $2,000,000 per day for seventeen days, and since December 1 the value of the California mine has increased at the average rate of $2,360,700 per day. Of course the stock kept advancing all the time. A list of sixty names is given of men who in this stock made immense fortunes, and all from a few hundred dollars.

A Story of Jackson.

In a sketch of Gen. Jackson from the pen of Mrs. Fremont, published in the *Ledger*, the coincidence is mentioned that, at the very time Col. Benton was sending to Gen. Jackson the intelligence that he had got through Congress a bill indemnifying the old general for expenses which he had incurred in the service of the country, and which had impoverished him, his own brother, Jesse Benton, was being carried through the streets of Nashville disabled by a pistol ball which Gen. Jackson had fired into his body. It was after this brother, we believe, that Mrs. Fremont was named—having the same name but differently spelt.

But a more remarkable circumstance briefly referred to by Mrs. Fremont would be regarded as too improbable to be true if it were recorded in a work of fiction. It is that in the fight which subsequently occurred between Col. Benton and Gen. Jackson, at a hotel in Nashville, and in which several pistol shots were exchanged, a lady in an adjoining apartment—a perfect stranger at the time to all the parties—was very badly frightened by the firing. She had a young child with her, and on his account her fears were undoubtedly greatly enhanced. That child was John C. Fremont, who subsequently married Col. Benton's daughter! Little did Col. Benton imagine, at the moment when he was trying to kill Gen. Jackson—who after, and during most of his life, was his warm friend—he was putting in equal jeopardy his own future son-in-law!

Those Ivory Balls.

A traveler in China, who has enjoyed ample opportunities of observation, states that the wonderful concentric ivory balls peculiar to that country are produced by very simple means, instead of, as has generally been supposed, by a secret and intricate process. A piece of ivory, made perfectly round, has several conical holes worked into it, so that their several apices meet at the centre of the globular mass. The workman then commences to detach the innermost sphere of all. This is done by inserting a tool into each hole, with a point bent and very sharp, and so arranged as to eat away or scrape the ivory through each hole, at equi-distances from the surface. The instrument works away at the bottom of each conical hole successively until the incisions meet. In this way the innermost ball is separated, and, to smooth, carve and ornament it, its various faces are, one after the other, brought opposite one of the largest holes. The other balls, larger as they near the outer surface, are each cut, wrought and polished precisely in the same manner.

THE PRISON REVOLT.

The Affair in the Lincoln (Nebraska) Prison—A Brave Woman.

The story of the prison revolt at Lincoln, Nebraska, is thus told: The convicts were at work in the shop, when at about 3:30 o'clock, according to a preconcerted plan, twelve of the fifty-eight prisoners (the remainder refusing to join in the revolt) overpowered the guards, disarmed, and bound them. The deputy warden, Mr. O. J. Nobes, soon afterward crossed the inclosure from the penitentiary to the workship, and as soon as he entered the room he was overpowered, disarmed, and four convicts appointed to guard him. These four were armed with heavy crowbars. One of the men then dressed himself in the deputy's clothes. Then taking the deputy's cane in his hand, and imitating to perfection his walk and manner, he placed himself at the head of the remaining eight mutineers and they emerged from the building. The guards on the walls were completely deceived. McWaters, the leader, and his fellow convicts succeeded in reaching the penitentiary building without exciting their suspicion. The men marched in the usual manner, each with his right hand on the shoulder of his file leader. They rang the door-bell at the main entrance, and the door guard, entirely unsuspecting, let them in.

After that they had it all their own way. They captured the two guards inside the building, took possession of the keys, and armed themselves from the armory. There were fourteen convicts, exclusive of McWaters and his men, inside the building, but they refused to take part in the revolt. The mutineers proceeded to dress themselves in citizens' clothes immediately, so as to be ready to escape at the first opportunity. The warden's two sons were playing in the inclosure with their sleds, and they were not long in getting outside the fence as soon as they heard of the facts in the case. Mrs. Mary Woodhurst, the wife of the warden, seeing two of the guards approaching the penitentiary, broke a pane of glass in one of the windows, and shouted out to the boys that the convicts had possession of the building, and to go back or they would be shot, a notice they promptly obeyed. Mrs. Woodhurst was alone in the main building with those desperate men, and her husband, children, and friends were outside the inclosure. A more trying or perilous position for a lady could scarcely be imagined. Her presence of mind and her heroism were marvelous. When the mutineers were dressed in citizens' clothes, she overheard their plan to escape from the building, and she frustrated it by going to a window nearest to the fence, and shouting out that the convicts intended to march out into the yard in double file, with two of the captured guards held in front of them, so as to protect themselves from the bullets of the volunteer guards outside the fence. The plan having been exposed by Mrs. Woodhurst, was not attempted to be carried out by McWaters and his associates.

All this while Deputy Nobes was imprisoned in the workhouse in charge of four of the mutineers. He succeeded, unobserved by the convict guards, in loosening the cords that bound his arms, and, seizing a hoe that fortunately lay on the ground within his reach, with a few rapid blows, drove away the four convict guards with their crow-bars, and escaped. The other guards in the workhouse were soon after released, and the aforesaid four remained with the noncombatants, so that McWaters' force was reduced to eight men.

The alarm by this time had been carried to the city, and the men of Lincoln and the people from all parts of the State, who happened to be there at the time, armed themselves with rifles, shotguns, revolvers, etc., and hurried to the penitentiary to assist the guards. The latter, three in number, covered the entrance to the main building with their rifles, and no one could get out Several attempts were made to leave the building, but as the persons who attempted to make the break were promptly fired upon, and the bullets whizzed uncomfortable close to their ears, they were not successful.

It seems strange that Mrs. Woodhurst could do so much service to the volunteers from her position in the building. She braved every danger, and the convict mutineers respected her courage. She had always been kind to them, and in these hours of revolt and peril she says they were all gentle and respectful, except McWaters, who used very profane language toward her. Two flags of truce were sent in to the prisoners, but they refused to surrender, but Mrs. Woodhurst left her room and they agreed to surrender to her. By their direction she requested Mr. Woodhurst and H. C. Gould, the senior inspector (and no others), to enter the building, which they did. The prisoners then gave up their arms, and were locked up in the stockade. Mrs. Woodhurst was escorted outside the fence, and her presence there created the most profound sensation among her friends. Here she met her boy. She threw her arms around his neck, and embraced him, kissed him, and said, "Oh! God, I thank thee." As mother and son stood there weeping, many stout-hearted men, who had been on guard all night, were moved to tears. The prisoners who took part in the revolt were sentenced for murder, highway robbery and burglary, and were all desperate men.

Snagged Him.

During the United States Senate debate on the Louisiana resolution, Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, spoke over two hours. He declared his unfaltering devotion to the Republican party. Having likened it to a ship in a stormy sea, he said: "Let those who wish go ashore, but for my part, I shall continue the voyage. If the ship goes down I shall go down with it, whether on the deck or in the hold is for the people of Wisconsin to say. But when the ship is raised, as it undoubtedly will be—when or how I cannot predict, the Great Underwriter will attend to that—there will be found still floating at the peak a flag on which will be emblazoned"— Here the Senator tried to quote from the Declaration of Independence, but finding his memory treacherous he then observed: "But I am so tired I cannot remember the Declaration of Independence, and think it time to stop," and with this remark he sat down.

Acids and Alkalies for Headaches.

Dr. Lauder Brunton, in a paper published in the *Practitioner*, states that the administration of a brisk purgative, or small doses of Epsom salts, thrice a day, is a most effectual remedy for frontal headache when combined with constipation; but if the bowels be regular, the morbid processes on which it depends seem to be checked and the headache removed even more effectually by nitro-hydrochloric acid, or by alkalies, given before meals. If the headache be immediately above the eyebrows, the acid is best; but if it be a little higher up, just where the hair begins, the alkalies appear to be the more serviceable. At the same time the headache is removed, the feelings of sleepiness and weariness, which frequently lead the patients to complain that they rise up more tired then they lie down, generally disappear. Dr. Brunton's long and careful investigations in this direction render the results of his researches of peculiar interest.

"Tiny Tim" and Toole.

The Chicago *Tribune* relates the following: "Toole was acting in 'The Cricket on the Hearth,' playing Bob Crotchett. A little, delicate girl, one of the children of the dresser at the theater, whose pale face and interesting manner fitted her well for the part, played Tiny Tim. The sickly little child was a favorite in the theater, and especially so with Mr. Toole. During the performance of the piece, as the reader may remember, the artists sat down regularly every night to a supper of roast goose and plum pudding, which was, in the present instance, genuine material. Toole was in the habit of chopping the vivands up and giving them to the children performing, and they, when they had eaten the first helping, returned like Oliver for more. Tiny Tim, however, like Benjamin, appeared to eat seven times as much as her brethren. She was the first to return her plate for more, and always made away with more than an ordinary adult could eat of goose, supplementing this colossal repast with plum pudding enough for half a dozen. Toole gradually felt an aversion growing in him for this child. Her pallor and sickness seemed to him suspiciously allied with indigestion, the first fruits of gluttony. He struggled against this feeling for a time, but it mastered him, and he could not think kindly of the little one. One day, in a fit of disgust, he sawed off a mass of meat and bones from the savory bird, and flung it onto her plate, with a piece plum pudding, which left little for the others, hoping that for once the child would be satisfied. But she wasn't. With a punctuality worthy of a landlord, she returned for more. Toole was shocked. 'My dear,' said he, 'you will make yourself sick if you eat so much. I gave you enough for three or four big boys. You could not have eaten it in this time. Where are the bones?' he added, looking at the empty plate. The poor child hung her head. Toole spoke again rather sharply. 'Please, sir,' sobbed Tiny Tim, 'my little sisters ate it,' and, following the direction of her eyes towards the wings, there he saw a hungry little horde of ragamuffins pitching into the Christmas cheer with an energy that indicated how much they needed it. A light was let in upon him. Little Tiny had been filling the stomachs of her hungry little brothers and sisters, and not her own. She never took another grudged morsel from the table. Toole told the story to Dickens, who listened attentively, and at its conclusion, with a burst of warm enthusiasm, cried: 'Give her the whole goose and half the plum pudding next time;' and if the actor did not follow the warm-hearted novelist's instructions to the letter he acted up to the spirit of it; and Tiny's family never lacked a square meal during the run of the piece."

The East African Slave Trade.

A letter has been received in England from the Rev. Charles New, missionary in Africa, under date of Mombassa, in which he says:

The institution of slavery among the native population remains untouched, except as regards the open sale of slaves in the public markets. But for those are substituted others which can scarcely be called private ones. Any trader can sell as many as he pleases upon his own land, provided he surrounds it with a fence of some kind; and these sales cannot be less hideous than the former were. Wherever I go I see and hear the same horrors that prevailed years ago. Chained gangs, manacled and fettered individuals, the clank, clank, clank of iron, the grip of the stocks, the thud of the stick, the screams of the afflicted fall upon the ear every day. Stopping at the house of a friend in Zanzibar a few weeks ago, I heard strange sounds proceeding from an adjoining building. It was as though a dozen mortars and pestles were in operation for the purpose of proving which could make the greatest noise. But above the whole were heard the screams of some poor creature, who was evidently being severely punished. My friend explained that it was the custom of his neighborhood to beat their slaves unmercifully, but that to drown their cries the mortars and pestles were always kept vigorously at work till the screaming was done. Regarding the slave traffic by sea, there is much evidence to show that many slaves are still smuggled from the mainland, and are conveyed across the sea. Zanzibar is as well stocked with slaves as ever, and it is likely to be so, the circumstances being such as they are. When I was at Pangani I met with two boats of one of her majesty's cruisers, which, after a search of ten days, had succeeded in capturing one slave, yet two whole gangs, heavily chained, were tossed that very day into the flood at the mouth of the river, and England, with all her philanthropy, diplomacy and might, could do nothing to save them, because, forsooth, the calamity happened at the mouth of a river and not at sea.

The Spanish Question.

All Europe naturally looks with rather anxious interest upon any interference by Germans in Spaniah politics, after the startling chain of circumstances produced by their last intervention; and the presence of a large German fleet in the Bay of Biscay, with the prospect of the arrival of still other vessels, is cause for much comment. The powers that be at Berlin are inclined to resent to the utmost the recent insult offered them by the Carlist attack upon the vessel Gustav. The German man-of-war Nautilus landed a force at Laranz, on the Spanish coast, and occupied the town, after a brief resistance on the part of the Carlists stationed there. This has an ugly

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FRED. KURTZ..... Editor.

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For Assembly.

WM. K. ALEXANDER, of Penn.

Forney's Press, the leading radical organ, denounces Gassy Wolf's conduct in the House and says he was wrong. Let Union county keep her babbling and unruly boy at home, hereafter.

There have been over five hundred conversions in Clinton county, this winter, says the Lock Haven Republican. Now look out for an increased democratic majority next fall.

What can you mention against the private character of Wm. K. Alexander, our nominee for assembly? Nothing, absolutely nothing. Why the radical nominee is not sufficient to hold an old-fashioned greese lamp to Alexander. Fact.

The Louisiana outrage is not yet swallowed by all the republicans in Congress. Late Washington advices say that the republican senators are still unable to reach any agreement on the Louisiana question or the admission of Pinchback. It is understood a majority of the caucus is favorable to recognize the Kellogg government and also the admission of Pinchback, but there are about ten senators who will support neither proposition.

We hear it charged that Mr. Alexander, our nominee for Assembly sympathized with the independent movement last fall. We have good authority to doubt this. The large vote received in Penn shows that the democrats there have confidence in his democracy, and there is not a braver set of democrats in the county than those of Penn, and they will speak for themselves on 16.

Mr. G. W. Campbell, of Harris twp., is the republican nominee for Assembly. Mr. Campbell is no doubt a good private citizen, and may remain such for a long time yet, and if he thinks of beating Alexander in the race for Assembly, he must rise early and start without his breakfast, and then will still find himself behind.

Before another issue of the Reporter reaches its readers, the election for Assembly will be over. Mr. Alexander is the regular nominee, and it behooves the democracy to give him the regular, old-fashioned majority also. To do this, they must turn out on election day, not forgetting to enter into the work beforehand and assisting to arouse the voters. Let us make a good, old fashioned fight for our candidate, and send him to Harrisburg with a majority that will make him feel that he has the confidence of the people.

Spoony Butler will occasionally be reminded of his sins. We all remember how, at a recent meeting at which he spoke, a large spoon was let down in front of him by a string, which bothered him considerably; now we see that in congress the other day, some one reminded him of his hanging an innocent man when he domineered in New Orleans. We copy from the congressional proceedings:

"In Butler's opening remarks on the civil rights bill in the house he alluded to some portions of the southern people as banditti, horse thieves, and assassins, to which M'Lean, of Texas, retorted by remarking that Butler was the only murderer on the floor, as he hanged a man at New Orleans. A point of order was made amid much excitement, and the language was read from the clerk's desk.

After much debate in relation to the objectionable remarks of Messrs. M'Lean and Mr. Butler, which were both decided to be unparlimentary."

ABOUT MODOCS.

The miserable Modoc movement last fall in this county, to defeat such good and excellent nominees as Mackey and Wallace, we fear may have had some bad effects that were not thought of then. We now hear some use that as an excuse for not voting for Mr. Alexander, because, they say that these disorganisers last fall are still considered in good standing and have promises of offices. Now see the evil effects of the Modoc seed sown last fall. This is bad. The Reporter warred against it then, and we trust that that bad breed of "chickens will *not* come home to roost" now, upon the principle of "tit for tat." Let us have harmony, give Mr. Alexander your support—he hails from the truest democratic stock in Pennsvalley. We fear the countenance given to the independent movement last fall will yet make trouble in a manner little thought of then, and that it will be deeply regretted by many of its instigators on the Bellefonte side, and they will regret the bad example they set. Harmonize, democrats, harmonize!

CARPENTER FLOORED IN WISCONSIN.

And now senator Carpenter, like Chandler, has gone overboard. A dispatch from Milwaukee, Feb. 3 tells the tale thus: The 11th ballot for United States senator, this morning, resulted in the choice of Hon. Angus Cameron, of La Crosse, by the following vote: Cameron 68, Carpenter 59, Hazleton 3, J. C. Clark 1.

The election of Mr. Cameron was brought about by a coalition of the democrats with the bolting republicans. The latter offered the democrats four names from which they might choose a candidate—Judge Cole, ex-Governor Lewis, General Guppey and Hon. Angus Cameron.

The democratic caucus last night nominated Cameron conditionally upon his acceptance of a platform that includes hard money, tariff for revenue only, and the supremacy of civil power in time of peace.

The communication signed "Gregg" complaining of the action of the late democratic county convention, "and its utter disregard for the wishes of the democrats of this side who do the voting and hold the power when it comes to the polls," we withhold for prudential reasons. Let that matter be attended to after the election and the men who led off in it—such is now the expressed sentiment of the Pennsvalley democracy.

AN ALTERNATIVE.

Fred. Duglass, Jno. M. Langston and other influential colored citizens have united in an address of warning to the Republican party in Congress, and threaten if the colored folks are not better cared for, they will commit murder or join the democratic party. We are not prepared to say which would be the greater evil.

We give their own words and, if the "rapine blood and fire" dont bring the radicals, why the threat to join the democracy certainly will:

Considering that we belong to a class of citizens who will suffer by the non action of Congress, we earnestly appeal for relief. If affairs are permitted to proceed as now, it requires no unusual foresight to see that the colored citizens of the South will either be driven into neutrality, or, for self-protection, forced to act with their old oppressors in the Democratic party, and the latter is more probable than the former, as a peaceful organization for the purpose of neutrality would naturally excite suspicion, surveilliance and violence. There is still one other alternative to which we are exposed, one which is truly fearful to contemplate. Human nature is the same everywhere. There are many varieties of man, but only one human nature, and it is possible that, stung to madness and desperation by contrived and increasing outrages, and seeing no means of escape, a spirit of retaliation and revenge may be arroused which will fill the South with rapine blood and fire.

MRS. FITCH'S DIAMONDS.

President Grant was highly incensed at the Khedive of Egypt for making a $300,000 present to General Sherman's daughter instead of giving it to Grant's Nellie. The following to the New York Sun confirms it:

Washington Jan. 31.—The magnificent present which the Khedive has sent to the daughter of General Sherman has caused a flutter of excitement not altogether untinged with envy, in fashionable circles in this city, and it is said among the inmates of a certain official family, the only daughter of which and her husband arrived here a few days ago. At the first blush this may seem not only strange but petty; but those who remember the Grant Sartoris wedding at the White House, and the shoddy eclat that was attempted to be given to it, and the Sherman-Fitch nuptials which took place subsequently, will not be surprised at the little breeze which the munificent generosity of the Khedive has occasioned. At the time Washington society was divided into two hostile social factions, one of them, the Grant party, sneered at the Fitch affair as a mesalliance. He was only a poor greaser in the navy, while Sartoris belonged to the *creme de la creme*, and was certain to be made a lord or a duke as soon as he returned with his bride to England. The Fitch faction look upon the Khedive's diamonds as an immense victory, and the other side is demoralized and discomfited.

There is a report here that the Turkish Minister to whom the diamonds were sent is displeased at the opening of the package and the exhibition of the presents by the Custom House officers in New York, which was unauthorized by him or his government. There is some speculation as to whether duty shall have to be paid on them. In reply it can be said that it will not. The diamonds are the property of the Turkish Government, and as such will come in free, when the usual formalities are complied with, which are that the Turkish Minister shall lay the subject before the Secretary of State, who, in turn, will bring the matter to the attention of the Treasury, by whom directions will be given to the Collector of the Port.

The Lewisburg Chronicle tries to apologize for the naughty and babling member from that county, in the disgraceful scene which he caused on the floor of the House recently. The Chronicle copies extracts from a few republican papers which commend Wolf's disobedience. Suppose the Chronicle also copy the editorial in a recent issue of the Philadelphia Press, which calmly reasons the matter and condemns the conduct of Wolf. The Union county member is vain enough to think that his constant gabbling in the House will make other people believe him to be smart. He is mistaken just there—he is nothing but an empty tin bucket constantly rolling down the cellar steps to the great annoyance of every one in the house.

Mr. Campbell, the republican nominee is a gentleman of whom we have little knowledge—he may be a good citizen, but so is Mr. Alexander, and it is safer to vote for Wm. K., because, besides that he is an earnest democrat.

The London Times, in an able editorial, ridicules the new finance bill just passed in congress:

The last act of the United States senate is of a kind to provoke the laughter of all mockers. That eminent body, the centre of stability and prop of confidence in the constitution of federation, has, we learned by a telegram on Wednesday morning, passed a bill decreeing the resumption of specie payments on the 1st of January, 1879. The bill, we are informed, was framed by a republican caucus, and was then thrust through the senate by a party vote, all the republicans supporting and all the democrats opposing it, and as it would seem no discussion having been attempted of its merits. The humor of this transaction deserves to be fully appreciated. It is as though a man who knows there is something faulty in his household were to enter in his pocket book a resolution that its disorders shall be reformed some four years hence. Reform which does not begin at once is the confirmation and not the amendment of evil.

The annual report of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind just published says that in 1860 there were 1,187 blind persons in the State, and that the present number is about 2,000.—This institution has now 203 pupils, all that it can accommodate, with forty-four applications for admission not yet acted upon. There are 125 males and 78 females among the inmates.

(For the Reporter.)

——We think gentlemen who occupy positions as Chairman of Standing Committees and County Conventions should provide themselves with copies of the rules of the party to which they belong, if they are not posted in them, as they ought to be.—*Watchman.*

Will the editor of the Watchman tell his democratic friends, by what rule he was governed when he was consulting with the Modocs of Clearfield and Jack Quigle of Clinton, endeavoring to raise an independent candidate for Senator in opposition to Hon. W. A. Wallace. Gray understands that rule. A SUBSCRIBER.

The Maine Constitutional Convention have defeated the proposition to amend the constitution so that women shall be electors under the same regulations and restrictions as men.

The reports from the famine-stricken districts of Asia Minor are heartrending. A correspondent of the London Times states that "the misery everywhere is nothing less than dreadful." At Cæsarea no less than 1,000 families are preserved day by day by the charity doled out to them. In one village at least 300 persons have died of hunger, in another one-third of the entire population have perished, while in a third case 405 deaths from want are reported. Many other cases of a similarly distressing character might be cited, and as the funds of the Central Relief Committee are almost exhausted, it is believed that unless the Government acts in a still more liberal spirit thousands will have succumbed before the winter is over. A Constantinople correspondent of the Charity Organization Reporter states that last year, when merchants sent up corn into the famine region, it was seized by the authorities and ordered to be sold at a low price.

The intention was good, but the result was exactly what might have been expected. Dealers in produce were ready to throw large supplies into the district if the operation promised to be at all profitable, but when the seizure of the first venture became known they of course sent their stocks elsewhere. Thus the people could procure neither food for their immediate wants nor seed-corn to put into the ground.

ESCAPE OF COUNTERFEITERS.

St Louis, Feb. 5—When the deputy jailor, John Renaud, went to relieve the watchmen Miller and Head at the jail this morning, he found them locked in a cell, and upon examination it was discovered that Robert Wilmer, Geo. Rankin, John Hall, J. W. Moore, and Robert Brown, all notorious counterfeiters, had escaped. It appears that about 3 o'clock a. m. Wilmer and Rankin got their cells open, passed out into the large hall of the jail, seized Watchman Miller, bound and gagged him, then laid in wait for Watchman Head, whom they treated in the same manner, and locked both in the cell. At this time, having everything their own way, they released the other men named above also John Lee and J. W. Purdon, under charges of murder, and Van Barrow, a hotel thief. They then took the keys from Miller, opened the inside gate removed several bricks from the wall underneath a window, crept through the hole, and escaped. Lee and Purdon refused to leave the jail and soon unbound the watchmen, but would not unlock the door of the cell in which they were confined, consequently the escape was not discovered until the time arrived for their regular relief.

LANDAULET WILLIAMS AUTHORITY.

Attorney General Williams appeared before the select committee on Alabama affairs and was interrogated as to his sending troops into Alabama last fall. It appeared he had no correspondence with the governor of the state on the subject, but acted on information from other sources.

The Sewing Machine Patent.

There is no prospect whatever that any of the sewing machine companies will, during this session, succeed in obtaining an extension of their patents, notwithstanding the efforts which continue to be made for that purpose.

MEXICO.

The Religious Persecution.

City of Mexico, Feb. 2.—Via Havana, Feb. 7.—The women of Guanjurio, in their protest against the new law abolishing convents, say, "We promise not to recognize as father, brother, or husband any body who, directly or indirectly, took part in the action of congress expelling the sisters of charity."

The "Trait d' Union" says: "Protestantism, sustained by funds remitted from London and the United States, is making an active propaganda in the republic, and the number of reformed churches is increasing. Not a month passes without conflict between the Catholics and Protestants."

THE WAR IN SPAIN—BATTLE BETWEEN CARLISTS AND ALFONSISTS.

Madrid, February 6.—Official despatches have been received at the Ministry of War announcing that eight battalions of Carlists made a furious attack upon King Alfonso's troops near Orteiza, making a bayonet charge, but were repulsed with great loss. Despatches have also been received reporting other successes by the national troops.

A decree has been issued directing military and naval officers to abstain from attending political meetings.

RECEPTION OF AMERICANS BY THE POPE.

Rome, February 6.—The Pope to day received a number of Americans, including Miss Mason, who was accompanied by several ladies from Baltimore some of the members of the family of the late General Lee, and Judge Woodward, of Philadelphia. The parties were presented to the Holy Father by the Rector of the North American College.

A HEARTENDING AFFAIR.

Hartford, February 7.—During the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Daniels, of Lyme, from their home on Thursday night their house was burned, taking fire from the explosion of a kerosene lamp. Their children, seven in number, the oldest being seventeen years, were obliged to flee half dressed. One of them, a boy eight years old, reached a neighbor's, and was found on the doorsteps next morning, half dead. The others took refuge in a clump of cedars near by, and on Friday morning when help arrived one of them, a girl thirteen years old, was so badly frozen that life is despaired of.

LOUISIANA.—PEACE MAKING.

New Orleans, February 5.—The prospects for a compromise are much better than at any previous time. Antoine is willing to abdicate a favor of a Penn conservative. Kellogg remains, and the five expelled conservative assemblymen are reseated. The senate will be republican, but will have a democratic president.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

It is understood that the senate will refuse to agree to the civil rights bill as it passed the house. As soon as it comes up a motion will be made to non-concur, and a committee of conference will be asked. Before this is done, however, there will probably be considerable debate.

The question will eventually be settled in conference, and there is little doubt but that the house bill will be adopted.

DISTURBANCES AT ASPINWALL.

Kingston, Jamaica, February 3.—Disturbances are reported in Aspinwall in consequence of the imprisonment of Dr. Pigeott, a British subject. A man-of-war has been ordered from this port to Aspinwall to support the British consul, who has been assaulted.

We repeat, for public information that, any person who takes up stray cattle and neglects to advertize the same in at least one newspaper in the county within ten days thereafter, subjects himself to a certain penalty prescribed by law.

Memphis, Tenn., February 2—A despatch to the Chief of Police from Henderson to-night says that Captain White, a notorious horse thief and jail-breaker, was overtaken to day by a party sent in pursuit of him after escaping from jail here, and, resisting arrest, was shot and killed.

It is probable that Vice-President Wilson will attempt to lead a reform movement in the Republican party.

Eight bodies have been found in the ruins of the Beaufort (Canada) Lunatic Asylum, which was destroyed by fire last week.

THE UNION CO., WOLF.

We last week mentioned the fact of the arrest in the House of the fussy member from Union, Charley Wolf, because he would not take his seat at the command of the speaker persisting to occupy the floor when there was no question up. The next day, Tuesday, the following proceedings took place:

The journal of last night was read. It recited the fact that Mr. Wolfe had last evening raised a point of order which the speaker had ruled out.

Mr. Mitchel (rep.) moved to correct the journal. It had been the understanding of him and Mr. Wolfe and of some other gentlemen who had been present that the decision of the speaker had not at that time been intended to effect the point made by Mr. Wolfe, but had been designed to meet another point which had been raised by Mr. Talley. It had been by acting under this misapprehension of the facts that Mr. Wolfe had so strenuously insisted upon his right to the floor. He considered that he had been talking upon an appeal from the decision of the chair.

Mr. Lusk (dem.) (speaker pro tem. last evening) declared that the journal as it had been read was correct and that he had ruled and had intended to rule out the point of order raised by Mr. Wolfe.

A number of gentlemen now explained in succession their understanding of the proceedings and their participation therein.

Mr. Talley substantiated the statement of Mr. Lusk.

Mr. Lusk stated that the journal of the house being under dispute, the only resort left was the legislative record of the proceedings, as taken by Joseph I. Gilbert, of Philadelphia, stenographic reporter. The proceedings in question were read by Mr. Samuel B. Collins, of the legislative record.

The motion of Mr. Mitchel to amend the journal was lost by a vote of 85 ayes to 96 nays.

Mr. Fincher (dem.) declined to vote, and Mr. Swan (dem.) voted with the republicans.

After the above vote was announced the speaker ordered the sergeant-at-arms to bring before the bar of the house Hon. Charles S. Wolfe, of Union county, who had been ordered under arrest last night.

The sergeant-at-arms accordingly came forward and announced that he had the gentleman in custody.

The speaker then presented the case to the house, stating that Mr. Wlofe was in charge for having refused obedience the rules of the house.

Mr. Lusk said that for the sake of harmony, and inasmuch as there appeared to have been a misunderstanding of the facts moved that the gentleman should have leave to purge himself of contempt.

Leave was given Mr. Wolfe to do so.

Mr. Wolfe said he was willing to stand by the facts and the course which he had taken. He believed he was justified in his action because the floor had been assigned to him by the speaker pro tem. He did not know or believe that he had violated any rule of the house in such a manner as to be punished for any transgression. He was willing to concede that if the state of facts which appeared to have received the endorsements of the democratic side of the house, he would have been wrong to have insisted upon the floor. But he denied that that state of facts existed as had been alleged and did not consider that he had violated the rules.

Mr. Lusk thought that at the time the trouble happened Mr. Wolfe had not possession of the floor and the speaker had a perfect right to order him to be seated.

Mr. Huhn offered the followig:

Resolved, That in view of the explanation made by the gentleman from Union, showing that a misunderstanding arose as to what really was the dicision of the speaker on the point of order, that it is inexpedient to take any further action in his case, and that he be discharged from the custody of the sergent-at-arms.

Mr. Lusk offered the following as a substitute:

Whereas, Charles S. Wolfe, a member of this body, by refusing to yield to the authority of the speaker, placed himself in open contempt of this house; therefore,

Resolved, That he be censured for conduct unbecoming a member.

Mr. Mitchell spoke at length in defense of Mr. Wolfe, holding that he was in order as an appeal was before the house. In the course of his remarks Mr. Mitchell referred to the action of the speaker last year when an attempt was made to take a member from the floor and in conclusion stated that he did not in his legislative career this year intend to be intimidated by the majority.

Mr. Reighard said: Mr. Speaker, I think the matter before this house may well be considered one of grave importance. With the gentleman from Tioga (Mr. Mitchell) I would like to have this session pass away pleasantly and would like to have our relations cordial, and the members on both sides of the house agree on legislation, but sir, if that agreement and that harmony are to be purchased by a submission to the dictation of the minority then as far as I am concerned I cannot agree to purchase it at such a price.

I have had the highest respect for the gentleman from Union (Mr. Wolfe), but if he has so far forgotten himself on this occasion as to require the house to censure him in order to preserve his dignity it is his misfortune. I would have preferred that he should have purged himself of the contempt in which he stands before this house rather than that a resolution of censure should be passed. As I understand this matter there was no question of appeal from the decision of the chair and the gentleman from Tioga (Mr. Mitchell) was in error in arguing that there was. Mr. Wolfe was discussing his point of order and he knew from his legislative experience that he had no constitutional right to stand upon the floor of the house and discuss that question.

If a man does not obey the rules of the house what other remedy is there but to remove him.

Mr. Reighard discussed the subject further at some length, referring to the case of removal of last year, and showing that Mr. Wolfe himself by his remarks and action did not consider that he had entered an appeal to the decision of the chair.

Pending his remarks a motion was made to make the whole subject the special order for twelve o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Mitchell said it would require a two-third vote to establish a special order.

The motion was withdrawn, and the hour of one o'clock having arrived, the house adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

WEDNESDAY, February 3, 1875.

Petitions were presented as follows:

From 15,000 citizens of Pittsburg, 5,000 citizens of western Pennsylvania, and a large number of citizens of Armstrong, Venango and Lancaster counties asking for the passage of a free pipe line law.

From citizens of Allegheny, Armstrong Philadelphia, Columbia, Washington, Mercer, Butler, Lawrence and Lycoming counties, asking for the repeal of the act taxing bituminous coal.

From citizens of Clearfield, Lycoming, Berks, Greene, Cumberland and Bradford counties, asking for the passage of a law to regulate medical practice and to protect the people against medical impostors.

From citizens of Warren county, remonstrations against the repeal of the local option law.

From 1,700 citizens of Lycoming county asking for the repeal of the local option law.

From citizens of Montgomery county, asking for protection against railroad corporations, especially to prevent damage by fire.

From citizens of Philadelphia and Washington county praying for the repeal of so much of the act approved March 28, 1867, entitled an act relating to certain foreign insurance companies, as imposes a tax of three per cent. upon the premiums collected by life and fire insurance companies of other states within this commonwealth.

Of citizens of Blair county, for the passage of an act granting a stay of execution on all judgments.

Of citizens of Montgomery county, asking for the repeal of an act approved April 2, 1868, for the reduction of fees of county officers.

The following bills were favorably reported:

To validate certain conveyances made by married women.

To authorize the judges of the several courts to fix the number of the regular terms of the said courts and time for holding the same, the time for summoning the grand jury and for the returns of constables, aldermen and justices of the peace to the same.

Declaring all promissory notes containing a confession of judgment of a warrant of attorney to confess judgment, negotiable paper.

To prevent the unlawful taking and using of the horse, carriage or other property of another, and to punish the same in cases where such taking and using does not amount to the crime of larceny.

To enable the sheriff of any county wherein a jury wheel is in use, and has become unfit for use, to remove the contents of said wheel and place the same in a new wheel.

Defining the limitation on prosecutions for forgery.

To provide a remedy for irregularity in the sealing up of jury wheels, and in the custody thereof.

Proposing amendments to the constitution of the commonwealth.

For the incorporation and regulation of banks of discount and deposit.

For the codification of the laws relating to the insane.

To provide for the erection of watering troughs on the public roads for the use of horses and cattle.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

House met at eleven o'clock.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Stelling.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved. The unfinished business of the house being the consideration of the resolution censuring Mr. Wolfe for conduct unbecoming a member, offered by Mr. Lusk, Mr. Reighard was awarded the floor.

Mr. Mitchell raised the point of order that the gentleman (Mr. Reighard) was not in order, as this was unfinished business which was not in order.

The speaker decided that nothing would be in order until the house was in order, which would not be until the matter of contempt was decided.

Mr. Reighard again attempted to proceed, when he was interrupted by Mr. Mitchell, who gave notice that he would appeal from the decision of the chair.

Thirteen minutes were occupied by the gentleman in preparing the following appeal:

The minutes of yesterday having been read and it appearing by them that a resolution was proposed and an amendment thereto was under consideration at the time when the hour of adjournment fixed by the rules of this house arrived, and that the gentleman from Lycoming (Mr. Reighard) had the floor when the speaker adjourned the house under said rule, Mr. Reighard having risen in his place to address the house upon the amendment aforesaid, the gentleman from Tioga (Mr. Mitchell) through the speaker called the gentleman from Lycoming to order on the ground that the unfinished business pending as aforesaid at the time of adjournment yesterday could not be considered at this time, bills on first reading being by the rules of this house the regular order for this day.

The speaker ruled the point of order not well taken. Whereupon Messrs. Brown, of Erie, and Mitchell, of Tioga, respectfully appeal from the decision of the chair.

(Signed) JNO. MITCHELL,
WM. H. BROWN.

Mr. Irwin of Allegheny was called to the chair.

Mr. Patterson stated that as his decision had not been recited in the appeal he would state what it was, and did so as above stated.

Mr. Mitchell said he did not offer the appeal for the sake of delay but based it upon the rules of the house, which he discussed at length.

Mr. Faunce thought the position the gentleman from Tioga was not tenable, as this was a privileged question, and the question should be decided so that the gentleman from Union (Mr. Wolfe) could participate in the proceedings and hoped that no longer time would be taken up with this unnecessary subject.

On the question, shall the decision of the chair stand for the judgment of the house.

The yeas and nays were called, and were—yeas 97, nays 89, the democrats voting aye and the republicans nay.

So the question was decided in the affirmative, and Mr. Reighard again taking the floor, drew a contrast between the democrats last year and the republicans this in the case of an arrest. He claimed that the democratic member then arrested withdrew from the hall without any disturbance, but the conduct of the other side the other night was different. Instead of calling on the member to obey the order of the speaker, they came to his assistance in resisting the officers of the house. The trouble with the other side was that they did not realize that there was a change in the complexion of the house.

He understood that gentlemen on the other side had threatened to delay legislation unless the wishes of the minority were respected in this matter. He was willing that the people should understand this, but there are methods by which a stop can be put to this kind of work, and he for one had determined to apply these methods, and at the conclusion of his remarks he moved the previous question which motion was seconded by twenty other members as by the rule required, and on the question, "shall the main question be put," the yeas and nays were demanded, and were—yeas 96, nays 86. The democrats with the exception of Barnett and Butler, voted in the affirmative.

The question recurring on the substitute of censure offered by Mr. Lusk, it was adopted by a vote of 98 yeas and 84 nays. Mr. Butler, demgerat, voting with the republicans.

On the resolution of Mr. Huhn to drop the matter amended by the substitute of Mr. Lusk, the yeas were 95 and 83 nays.

So the resolution censuring Mr. Wolfe for conduct unbecoming a member of the house was agreed to and ordered to be entered on the journal of the house and the legislative record.

Mr. Faunce from the committee of conference on senate bill No. 1, in reference to the magistrates courts of Philadelphia, made a report.

Mr. Logan (Erie) rose to a question of privilege and refuted the charges made against him in the Scranton Morning free press, characterizing the author as a willful libeller.

The house then adjourned until eleven o'clock to-morrow.

At Chester, England, a women was recently tried for killing her husband. The testimony showed that she bore patiently long continued provocation. At last in a moment of ungovernable irritation she threw a sharpened steel at him, struck him and fatally wounded him. The judge believed from the evidence that the consequences of the act were deeply deplored by the wife; that she did all in her power to aid the man after wounding him, and therefore, although the jury convicted, he made the following unique address to the criminal: "All the real right in this case was on your side, and the real wrong on your husband's and God forbid that I should punish you. I will be no party to it. I will not even make this judgment complete. I will not allow it to be said by anybody that you are a convicted felon, for a conviction is not complete until a sentence is passed, and I mean to pass no sentence at all. I shall merely ask you to enter into your own recognizance to come up for judgment if called upon; and nobody in the world will ever call upon you—God forbid they ever should."

The Detroit Free Press: "A Buffalo paper says that Beecher can easily get out of the Moulton trap. Leave a woodchuck long enough and he will get out of a trap by gnawing his leg off." Beecher found it much easier to get into the trap by fooling with other people's legs than it will be to get out of it by gnawing off his own.—Courier Journal.

For the Reporter.

AN OLD MAN'S ADVICE TO HIS SON.

When David was about 70 years old, and Solomon about 20, the former gave the latter the following good advice: Be strong and show thyself a man. The conduct of David is certainly very commendable, and his example may be safely followed by parents and the aged in general. It may be that many a young man will consider such course superfluous, indiscreet and uncalled for, but there may be a good deal of misapprehension just here. The writer need not apprise the readers of any periodical nor the community in general, that there is a great deal of crudeness, rudeness, vulgarity, obscurity and profanity in every village, town and hamlet in the country. It is scarcely possible to visit a store or P. O., or pass a visit to a friend without being spattered with the scum and filth of some obscure click allied to the cut-croppings of Randomnium. It does seem neccessary, therefore, to place a Selah on the path of such young men as they go down *ad inferos*. Could some of the young men of this enlightened day, see a father's eye weep or a mother's heart bleed in solitude, because of his dissipation and the odium he has cast upon them, he would seek refuge as Judas did in the hopelessness of suicide. Young man, I will not appeal to God and Jesus Christ just now, I appeal to your fond mother and kind father, and say to you, don't wound them—don't disgrace them. Oh, spare a parent's heart! Now young gentlemen, I wish to do two things for you in this communication. I hope you will give me a patient hearing:

I wish to prescribe, for your benefit, some good Rules for you to act by.

1. Do not swear. George Washington said, maintain your rank, vulgarity despises; To swear is neither brave, polite nor wise, you would not swear upon a bed of death; remember your Creator now could stop your breath.

2. Don't break the Sabbath. All Sabbath breakers live wretchedly and die miserably.

3. Use no strong drink. Touch not, taste not, handle not—Let Total abstinence be your motto.

4. Use no Tobacco. It is an offensive, unprofitable, filthy, and destructive habit.

5. Don't tell falsehoods. Buy the truth and sell it not. Be true to your word and all your engagements.

6. Don't steal. Be uncompromisingly honest—An honest man is the noblest work of God.

7. Don't go into bad company. Many a young man has been ruined in this way. Alas! How often on a bed of death is the bitter regret uttered, bad company ruined me, and there is no doubt but the abodes of the lost are full of such regrets. Act according to these rules, young man, and the way to you is open to prosperity and honor.

2. *I wish to prescribe for you a good spirit to act with.* This is an important matter to every young man,

1. You must have Resolution. There is discouragement, and every young man needs Resolution to meet it. Resolutions are the stations along the way of life.

2. You must be diligent. By diligence, I mean, keep at it. Diligence is the philosopher's stone that turns every thing into gold, it touches.

3. You must be faithful—firm, constant and exact in the performance of all your duties.

4. You must be earnest. An earnest man weighs ten times as much as another man does—there is Avoirdupois in earnestness.

5. You must be patient—adopt this motto: Perseverantia vincit omnia—Perseverance overcomes all things. You may have to double up your patience sometimes, but hold on and hold out to the end—pray for patience here, and rest in Heaven. God will prosper.

6. You must have confidence. The good book says, Trust in the Lord, and he will bring it to pass. Hold yourself at an unwavering confidence in God and his word. In short be strong, quit ye like men; man yourselves, be men, honorable men, Christian gentlemen, and to excite you to all this, as Napoleon told his soldiers in Egypt, 40 generations look down upon you. Let then every young man who reads this short and hasty article, resolve to be a man, an *honest man*.

J. T.
Aaronsburg, Pa.

THE CHRISTIAN'S LIGHT.

SERMON BY REV. JOHN HALL, AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

Dr. Hall took as his text a part of the twenty-third verse of the tenth chapter of Exodus—"But all the children of Israel had light in their dwellings."

You have sometimes looked, he said, at picture and at books which were imbued with what I may call the spirit of suggestiveness, and this has been considered an element of value. You can all recall such works. It is a characteristic of the Bible as its peculiar suggestiveness. Its pictures bring us much to think of. The more we examine the more we find. There seems to be an infinite fund of suggestiveness. We are not to run our eye over them, but we are to examine them and look deep into them. There is a picture of this kind in these text words: "The children of Israel had gone down into Egypt amidst the greatest idolatores of all ancient people. God delivered the persecuted Hebrews, but at the same time taught the greatest nation of idolatry a great lesson. That lesson still holds for us. That God not only hates idolatry, but shows that it is senseless and futile. The plagues were not random strokes, but hit at the chief point of heathen worship. They worshipped the sun, and he hangs a curtain before it. They worshipped the Nile, and he turns it blood-red. They worshipped a sacred bull, and a murrain desolated the herds. They were made to see that God was the real God. When a boy I thought Pharoah was a very, very bad man, but I do not think so now. There are thousands now just as bad—worse, in fact, as we have greater opportunities, a thousand times the light Pharoah had, and a thousand fold heavier punishment will fall upon us. He was what we would all be if the grace of God were not found in our hearts. It is the aim of true religion to keep many kinds of darkness out of our hearts, such darkness as came out of Egypt. There is the darkness of grief, of disgrace. When a fond mother hears of her son in the hands of the law, then is the darkness of disgrace and shame in her heart. There are hundreds of dwellings in this city that it would be desecration to call homes. There is no real love in them; there is no warmth of affection in them. May be it is an intemperate father or, worse, a drinking mother; a son who is breaking his parent's hearts, or a daughter gone on the road of shame. That house is not a home, it is a veritable place of darkness. The blackest opening in the world is the grave into which a Christless man looks, but in their dwelling in the cemetery God's people have light. It is a balmy home to them, not a dark, cold, receptacle, and God wakes them as a mother wakes a child, and puts on the garb of immortality ere he ushers them into the everlasting light of his glorious and eternal home.

Ho! for Sussman's!!

Just opened in his new quarters in Bush's Arcade.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Trunks,
Valices,
All kinds of

Leather & Shoe Findings

Shoemakers call and see SUSSMAN for cheap stock.

BUYS AND SELLS

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.

dec 3. tf.

Miller & Son,

CENTRE HALL, PA.

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c., &c., &c.

PURE WINE AND LIQUORS, for medicinal purposes.

Trusses & Supporters in great variety. Also, choice

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

and all other articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.

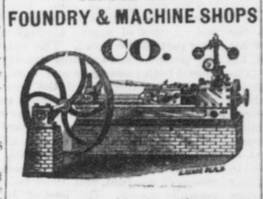
Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

23oct tf MILLER & SON.

CENTRE HALL

FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOPS

CO.



The undersigned having taken possession of the above establishment, respectfully inform the public that the same will be carried on by them in all its branches as heretofore.

They manufacture the CELEBRATED TRUE BLUE CORNPLANTER, the best now made.

HORSE POWERS, THESHING MACHINES & SHAKERS, PLOWS, STOVES, OVEN DOORS, KETTLE PLATES, CELLAR GRATES, PLOW SHEARS & MILL GEARING of every description, in short their Foundry is complete in every particular.

We would call particular attention to our EXCELSIOR PLOW, acknowledged to be the best Plow now in use, shifting in the beam for two or three horses.

We also manufacture a new and improved TRIPLE GEARED HORSE POWER, which has been used extensively in the northern and western States, and has taken precedence over all others.

We are prepared to do all KINDS OF CASTING from the largest to the smallest, and have facilities for doing all kinds of IRON WORK such as PLANING, TURNING, BORING, &c.

All kinds of repairing done on short notice

VAN PELT & SHOOP,
jan21-1y. Centre Hall.

CENTRE HALL

COACH SHOP,

LEVI MURRAY,

at his establishment at Centre Hall, keeps on hand, and for sale, at the most reasonable rates.

Carriages,
Buggies,
& Spring Wagons,
PLAIN AND FANCY,

and vehicles of every description made to order, and warranted to be made of the best seasoned material, and by the most skilled and competent workmen. Persons wanting anything in his line are requested to call and examine his work, they will find it not to be excelled for durability and wear. may 31.

LEVI MURRAY,
NOTARY PUBLIC, SCRIBNER AND CONVEYANCER,
CENTRE HALL, PA.

Will attend to administering Oaths, Acknowledgement of Deeds, &c, writing Articles of Agreement, Deeds, &c, may16

P. B. WILSON. T. A. HICKS.

WILSON & HICKS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Hardware and Stove Dealers

Builders Hardware

CARRIAGE MAKERS GOODS,

SADDLER'S TRIMMINGS,

ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

STOVES.

SPEAR'S ANTI-CLINKER STOVES & DOUBLE HEATERS

which will heat one or two rooms down stairs, and same number above. Cost very little more than single stoves. These are the best parlor stoves made.

SUSQUEHANNA COOK

STOVE.

This stove has large ovens, will burn hard or soft coal and wood, Every one warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

WILSON & HICKS,
mar15 tf Bellefonte, Pa

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of S. S. Wolf, of Centre Hall, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, who request all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same to present them duly authenticated by law for settlement.

PETER HOFFER,
MRS. C. E. WOLF,
Jan 14 6t. Adm'rs.

DR. A. J. ORNDORF.

DENTIST.

Is still located at Pine Grove Mills and is now prepared to travel to the homes of patients at a distance and render any desired service in his line, in the best manner, of best quality and at reasonable rates. Insertion of new dentures made a specialty. *Teeth extracted without pain*
21 jan 74

L. K. ETTINGER.

Aaronsburg Centre Co., Pa., Dealer in PIANOS, and Musical Merchandise of every description, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c. Also Agent for the Rynder Organs, Tunes and repairs all kinds of instruments; old organs repaired and tuned so as to play as well as new. All work warranted to give entire satisfaction.
dec 3 tf.

DR. P. D. NEFF,

Centre Hall, Pa., thankful to the public for past patronage, he takes this method of informing his friends that he will continue in the practice of medicine as heretofore. Having the experience of 27 years in medical practice, his best endeavors will be used to render satisfaction to all giving him a call dec. 10 t-f.

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!

A. W GRAFF,

CENTRE HILL, CENTRE CO., PA.,

Has just received a large invoice of

Winter Goods.

Consisting of the best assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING!
DRESS GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
AND FANCY ARTICLES,

ever brought to Potter twp.

LOWEST CASH PRICES!

Produce taken in exchange at highest market prices.

A. W. GRA

THE CENTRE REPORTER

THURSDAY FEB. 11, 1875.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Our friends will oblige by sending us items of local news in their locality, give us the facts only, and we will put them in shape, also notices of deaths and marriages.

Any one sending us the names of six new subscribers, with the cash, will be entitled to receive the REPORTER one year free.

The REPORTER being read by nearly every body on this side of the county, where it has a larger circulation than any two papers, will be found the best medium for advertising business, sales, &c. &c.

☞Subscribers to the Reporter, residing outside of Centre county, should remit us 10 cents, yearly, for postage which we will pay here; this reduces the postage to one half, as the sum paid by them for one year's postage was 20 cts.

☞Public Sales should be advertised in the Reporter, as it goes to nearly every family in the valley.

SALES.—

T. G. Ehrhart's sale east of Aaronsburg, Feb. 12.

H. A. Larimer's sale, south of Milheim, Feb. 25.

John C. Kemp's sale, Centre Hill, Feb. 23.

Wm. Stam's sale, farm stock, near Linden Hall, Feb. 15.

Mary A. Ross's sale, Gregg twp., large farm stock, March 11th.

J. H Meyer's sale, farm stock, near Centre Hall, March 4th.

T. Breon's sale, near Bellefonte, March 16

J. A. Haine's sale, near Churchville, March 23.

——Representative Shugert will accept our thanks for favors from Harrisburg.

——Isaac Miller, formerly of this place, will open the old Cumming's house, in Bellefonte, to the public.

——Election for township officers, Tuesday, Feb. 16, on same day the citizens of this county will vote for a member of the legislature.

——Wm. B. Shafer of Madisonburg, moves to Nittany valley in the spring, where he purchased a good farm.

——John Brumgard, formerly of Nittany valley, was recently frozen to death at Memphis.

——We learn that Rev. C. H. Reiter is about to close his connection with the Reformed charge of Aaronsburg, of which he has been pastor for nearly ten years.

——Our good democratic friend, Mr. James M'Cormick, one day last week hauled 73 bushels and 69 pounds of wheat across Nittany mountain, with two horses and sled—making a total weight of nearly 5400. James has a capital team and we doubt whether any one can boast of a bigger pull this winter.

——The Sheriff of Snyder county advertises the Selinsgrove and North Branch Railroad, which he will dispose of February 9th.

——In order to avoid answering any more questions about it, Dr. Runk'e wishes us to state that he does not intend moving away, as per report.

——Besides the new brick church which is to be erected in this place next summer by the Methodists, the Lutherans of our town have also resolved to tear down their present house of worship, and erect a new one. The present house was built in 1863, but was placed upon a site which then was known to be unsafe, but other counsels prevailed and now the foundation has sunk so much as to cause a wide crack from the eaves to the ground in the south west corner of the edifice, and it is feared the building is unsafe for further use.

——You never regret buying goods of Hoffer & Kline. You always find them keeping just what you need, always offer bargains, and never go back on their customers.

——We had a severe spell of cold since Thursday night 4th, and storm enough to blow hair off a bald man's head, and that's pretty hard to do. The thermometer kept down to Zero and below. "Let us have peace." On 9, 10 deg. below zero.

Prest Miller, of the L., C. & S. C. Railroad, advertises for a Letting of a number of sections of that line. This seems to point to a speedy completion, a consummation devoutly to be wished for.

From the report of Hon. Harrison Allen, auditor general, we cull the following contributions from Centre county to the treasury of the state.

Tax on Bank Stock	$ 648,95
Bellefonte & S. Shoe Railroad Co.	450,00
Moshannon Coal Co	660,00
Tax on Personal Property	2,748,98
B. & S. S. RR. Co. Tax on loans	148,50
Centre Co. Banking Co	60,23
W. F. Reynolds & Co	379,81
John C. Motz & Co	60,40
Philipsburg Banking Co	163,75
J. I. Thompson & Co	60,76
B & S S RR Co. Tax on tonage	1,955,07
Sanne ss Coal Co	430,75
Aaron Williams, Prothonotary	314,53
J H Morrison, Register	301,52
Israel Grenoble, Recorder	867 89
Inheritance tax	472 00
Circus licences	28 50
Billiard rooms, &c	28 50
Pedlers' licences	15 20
Brewers' licences	28 50
Total	$8 022 50

——To Messrs Huston and Rogers, of Nittany, this county belong the credit of opening the deepest mine of Iron Ore in this section of the country. Their mine is located on one of the Huston farms, half way between Bellefonte and Lock Haven, and they now have a perpendicular shaft about 135 feet deep, from which at an angle of about 40 degrees they have run a slope some 35 feet through pipe ore, ranging from 7 to 10 feet in thickness. From the bottom of the shaft, they have run gangways, east and west, about 80 feet through ore, from 7 to 15 feet. Being below the water level they have been obliged to put in pumping apparatus, and they now have in successful working order, a double acting plunger pump of four foot stroke, made by Barber & Co., of Allentown, Penn., which is run by an engine of 50 horse power made by Ricker, Freedricks & Co. of Lock Haven. The adjoining land owners along the ridge owe a debt to these gentlemen for demonstrating the fact that iron ore can be successfully raised from below the water level, and they have no manner of doubt that a large deposit of pipe ore running N. E by S. W. underlies the ridge through perhaps its entire extent. Messers Huston & Roger, are now selling their ore to the Washington Iron Co., and are raising from 10 to 20 tons per day, and their mine, under the supervision of Mr. Erasmus Robb, is in better condition than it has been under the management of any person heretofore in their employ.—*Republican.*

——Sechler & Co., in the Bush house block, keep the cheapest and best groceries.

Sechler & Co., keep just what housekeepers need.

Sechler & Co., keep the best coffee and sugar,

Sechler & Co., sell the finest teas.

Sechler & Co., keep all kinds of canned fruit.

Sechler & Co., keep dried fruits.

Sechler & Co., Try to please their customers.

Sechler & Co., You will find in the Bush house block.

——Prof. Lowell Meyer will hold a convention of vocal and instrumental music in the church at Wolf's Store, commencing 22 and ending on Saturday 27 inst, with a concert. Lowell will make it a rich musical feast. Proceeds for the benefit of the church.

——Esquire D. H. Keller, of this place, having resigned, a Justice of the Peace will be elected on next Tuesday, 16, to fill the vacancy.

——John White, of Nittany formerly of this valley tells us that he lived 51 years in Gregg, and saw some service in clearing the soil. He thinks the boys of to-day have but childs-play compared with the labor the old settlers had to perform. Mr. White is still hale and hearty and trust he may live long yet.

——BOLD ROBBERY IN UNION CO.—The following circumstance has been communicated to us: On last Thursday evening, about 7 o'clock, seven men, strangers, entered the house of Mr. Adam Grove, a well-to-do-farmer living about 1 mile below Mifflinburg, and told him they came to demand his money. At this the former put his hands into his pockets and the robbers thinking he intended reaching for a pistol, one of them knocked him down with a wooden paddle, upon which Mr. Grove told them to let him alone and he would unlock his drawer and deliver his money. The robbers first proceeded to bind the inmates of the house except a quite small boy, and including a married son, and placed them in bed, when Mr. Grove went to his desk and handed over two thousand dollars in gold and silver to the strangers, they then helped themselves to an overcoat and a few other articles, went to the stable and hitching two of Mr. Grove's most valuable horses into his sled, took their departure, telling him before taking leave, that he could find them stopping at the Great Western hotel next morning. Mr. Grove had a secret apartment in his desk which contained $1500 in greenbacks which were not delivered up to the robbers. A neighbor passing by Mr. Grove's next morning and noticing no one about, entered and found the family all in the condition as left by the robbers. The alarm was at once given, and pursuit made in several directions, but no trace of the robbers. They seemed to be strangers, but undoubtedly had accomplices who informed them as to Mr. Grove's circumstances.

The horses were found next morning on the river bank at Sunbury.

DWELLING HOUSE BURNED.—The large frame dwelling house above Milesburg, occupied by Emanuel Schroyer was totally consumed by fire on 5th inst. The members of the family, excepting the children, were all absent when the fire broke out and consequently nothing was saved. Among the valuables lost was a gold watch belonging to Mrs. Schroyer and Mr. Schroyer's pocket book containing about three hundred dollars in money. V.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Com. vs. Lavina Frezuling, H. C. Frezuling, and Richard Gibbs, for forcible entry and detainer. There was not much in the case The prosecutor, David Holobach, rented some land, with a house on it, from Mrs. Frezuling, by a verbal agreement. He did not manage to suit the Frezuling family, and they also charged that he abused and injured the house, burned up fence rails, etc. While he and his wife were away, the defendents went to the house and put the goods in it into the street. Holobach returned when the work was about completed, when young Frezuling—as the former testified—threatened to shoot him, with a gun which he had.

Tuesday, 26th.

In the case of the Com. vs. Frezuling and others, the Court gave the district attorney leave to enter a *nolle prosequi*, upon payment of costs by the defendents, which was, no doubt, a fair disposition of the case.

Com. vs. Chas. Fry, malicious mischief. Deft's counsel moved to quash the indictment, which motion was granted.

Chas. Brown, who plead guilty to selling liquor without a license, was sentenced to pay a fine of $140, the costs of prosecution, and to undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for forty days

Joel Kling, Jr., vs. Jacob and Sarah Zerby, a civil cause, was then put on trial. This was a feigned issue, to try the right to certain moneys, $548.88, in court. Defendents bought a tract of land, or a farm from plaintiff, as part payment, on which Mrs. Zerby assigned her interest in her deceased father's estate, which was the amount in court. Defendents claimed that Mr. Kling misrepresented the property to them, and that it was not worth what they paid for it. Verdict for plaintiff.

Wednesday, 27th.

Com. vs. John Chatham, adultery and fornication and bastardy. As Mr. Chatham is a resident of Clinton county and the offense charged in the first count of the indictment, adultery, was committed there, if at all, a *nolle prosequi* was entered as to that count.—*Republican*

THE ANTIQUITY OF IRON.—The Iron Age says that a wedge or plate of iron has been discovered imbedded in the masonry of the great pyramid. It has been a great puzzle to those who attributed the first use of iron to a date not much more than 2900 years back, how such sharp and well defined hieroglyphics could have been cut on porphyry, granite and the hardest stone as are found on the tombs, temples and sarcophagi of ancient Egypt. But the piece of iron found in the great pyramid shows that this metal was produced and wrought in the age of King Cheops, which is placed as far back as 5400 years ago. The similarity of earlier inscriptions on stone to those made in the time of King Cheops suggests the suppositions that iron may have been in use more than six thousand years ago.

THE COST OF THE ROSS CASE.—The statistics in the Charley Ross case now coming in, are depressing enough. More than twenty thousand dollars have been expended Commissioners have searched from ocean to ocean and across. It is said 700,000 circulars have been issued; printing and photographs cost eight thousand dollars. A corps of clerks have been employed in the correspondence about the boy. Two hundred bands of gypsies have been searched. One stray boy has been found and taken home to his mourning parents. Six hundred children said to be Charley Ross have been reported. At least half a million persons at one time or another have been on the search. And with all this nothing has been heard of him ever since his kidnappers were discovered.

The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin says, that at the late exibition of the Franklin institute, there were weighed 15,840 men, aggregating 2,314,200 pounds; 17,437 women, aggregating 2,247, 370 pounds, making the average weight of each man 1481 pounds, and of each woman 129 pounds.

NOTICE.—The books of S. S. Wolf, will remain for a short time at his late place of doing business, after which they will be placed in other hands for collection, hence early attention is required of all per one interested.

PETER HOFFER

Feb 4.tf MRS. C. E. WOLF, Adm'rs.

STORE FOR SALE.—The store of S. S. Wolf, dec'd, in Centre Hall, is offered for sale on very reasonable terms. The stand is one of the best in the valley, and offers an excellent opportun ty to any parties wishing to go into business.

PETER HOFFER.

Feb 4. MRS. C. E. WOLF, Adm'rs

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF CENTRE COUNTY FROM JAN. 1st 1874 TO JAN. 1st 1875:

JOHN B. MITCHELL, Treasurer of Centre County.

Jan, 1, 1875. DR.

To cash from former treasurer.	$ 4 675 54	
To taxes outstanding Jan 1, '74	34 916 41	
To taxes assessed for 1874	35 409 52	
To taxes from Unseated Lands	4 087 70	
To cash from Com'rs of Centre county	938 85	
To cash from Com'rs of Centre county	3 734 16	
To amount transferred from Military fund	66 54	
To cash from Estrays	6 22	
To conscience fund	5 00	
To amt. over pd. by treasurer	6 126 31	
	$ 89 966 25	

CR.

By amount of outstanding taxes Jan, 1st, 1875	$39 304 45	
By commissioners warrants paid by treasurer	46 667 31	
By amount in hands of officers for collection	933 12	
By exonerations & commissions	1 081 37	
By Tr's. salary and allowance for stationery	2 010 00	
	$89 966 25	
By balance due the treasurer	6 126 31	

JOHN B. MITCHELL, Treasurer, in account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

1875, Jan. 1. DR.

To outstanding taxes at last settlement	4 129 55
To taxes assessed for 1874	4 179 61
To amount overpaid by treasurer	1 024 06
	$9 333 22

CR.

By amount outstanding taxes	$5 442 78
By amt. State treasurer's taxes	3 494 56
By exonerations & commissions	138 51
By amount in hands of officers for collection	174 87
By treasurer's commissions	82 50
	$9 333 22
By balance due treasurer	$1 024 06

MILITIA FUND.

Jan 1, 1875. DR.

To amt. outstanding Jan 1, '74	$595 18
	$595 18

CR.

By taxes outstanding	$366 76
By amt. transferred to county	66 54
By exonerations & commissions	158 38
By treasurer's commission	3 50
	$595 18

RELIEF FUND.

Jan 1. DR.

To amount outstanding at last settlement	$120 98
	$120 98

CR.

By amount outstanding	$ 26 15
By amount in hands of officers for collection	94 83
	$120 98

We, the auditors of Centre county, do hereby certify that we have examined the above accounts of John B. Mitchell, treasurer of said county, and find them correct.

Witness our hands and seals this 6th day of Jan. A. D., 1875.

SAMUEL FRANK, [L. s.]
A. J. GRIEST, [L. s.]
ADAM YEARICK, [L. s.]
Auditors.

EXPENDITURES.

Commissioner's pay—

Samuel F. Foster on act. of service as com'r 1874	$ 093 46	
Bal. due for work on U. L. for '74 & '75	271 96—	$ 970 42
A O Hinton on act. of services as com'r '74		525 00
Sam'l Gramley for bal due on services 1873	60 00	
On act. services as com'r 1874	326 00—	386 00
R H Forster on act. of services as com'rs clerk		791 48
Jury commissioners		35 42
Co. auditors & clerks settlement 1873		140 00

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Daniel McGinley lumber for court house		$ 43 46
R Hollabush repairs to treas. office		13 25
D H Yerger masonry for safe		5 00
Wm Donal painting & graining		8 50
Geo O'Bryan repairs to treasurers office		5 00
J W Campbell & sons blinds for Court House		10 00
Hen. Hoffman lumber & work at Court H.		33 46
Jno McDermot C. H. pavement outside	427 50	
Jno McDermot C. H. pavement inside	738 20—	1 165 50
H F Bartley repair to jail		7 62
Jno McDermot repair to furnace flues		5 00
H Hoffman repair jail.	73 64	
H Hoffman	5 30—	78 94
Jno S Loneberger iron roof for jail		837 44
Bellefonte car Co. lumber for flooring &c.		93 42
Galbraith & White plumbing		40 80

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nora M'Alliater washing for prisoners and cleaning jail & offices 1874	178 75
R M'Knight gas bills.	264 40
Jno Fellenbaum iron bedsteads for jail	60 00
J R & C T Alexander coal bills	725 44
J J Gregg collecting dockets	45 00
A Pomeroy & Co. county atlas	10 00
J H Dobbins, M D., medical attendence prisoners	70 00
R F Rankin & Co. medicine for prisoners	4 75
J C Williams medicine for prisoners	3 85
Geo O'Bryan office furniture	78 50
Soll Derr wood for jail	3 00
Dan'l Lutz " "	14 00
Jno Lutz wood for Court House	4 00
I Guggenheimer mdse for jail	77 20
C T Fryberger mdse for jail	3 00
Fryberger & Moran mdse for C. House	9 75
Henry Derr whitewashing & labor at jail	15 00
H Derr nursing McMullin in Jail	55 00
A Schroyer & Son matrasses jail.	6 50
M G Ryman ice for C. House	3 20
Frank Miller cutting wood	4 00
Bellefonte borough water tax	100 00
James F Weaver bal on commissions on state tax 1875	55 30
Com'rs expense to Lock Haven	5 00
Freight paid on chairs for registers office	59
W H Wilkinson & Co. boarding jury in case of Com. vs Norris	65 00
Dan'l Garman boarding Jury in case of Com vs Durst	19 50
Furniture for registers office	18 00
Sam'l Brugger plan of bridge &c.	8 00
Jacob Shrom repairing matting	2 50
John T Johnston postage	15 04
Alexander Green removing ashes	3 00
Gephart & Gramley qualifying assessors	7 00
H P Tredyulny map of Borgy twp	100 00
David McCloskey watching fires in unseated lands	15 00
Jno Mallory bill of smithing	75
D S Keller Agricultural Society	100 00
S Hano pens for office	2 50
Henry Hoffman making case for jury wheel	5 00
J H Harris steel pens	4 00
John D Dermot cleaning flues and repairing heaters at jail	11 85
Wm J Kealsh auditing records	35 00
John H Morrison will book for registers office	17 50
Wm F Murphy & Sons deed book recorders office	18 50
Wm Man dockets for prothonotarys office	29 55
H Y Stitzer stationery	50 51
Bellefonte Press Co. binding assess books	23 00
A Williams appearance docket	17 00
Scalp premiums	942 95
Road damages	934 00
Commissioners notes paid	9 133 41
Interest paid	3 134 41
Jurors pay	4 578 56
Court Reporter	250 00
Constables pay	402 50
Court crier's pay	110 00
Tip staves	210 00
Insurance on Public Buildings	360 00
Hospital for insane Danville	958 31
State lunatic hospital Harrisburg	384 66
Western Penitentiary	487 94
Inquisitions on dead bodies	123 78
Commissions in lunacy	51 00
Bartrim Galbraith Janitors pay for 1873	310 00
" " " for 1874	30 00
Premiums paid to collectors	45 00
Com'rs paid att'ys collections	28 87
B F Shaffer sheriff on act.	300 00
Wm Furey on bal. for service as commissioners clerk	589 68
Aaron Williams proth'y bill rendered for 1873	82 82
B M Magee teacher institute 1873	11 00
Refunding taxes on unpaid acc't.	737 61
State tax paid	1 181 43
Redemption of unseated lands	602 93
Refunding overcharged taxes on unseated lands	1 382 00
Ref'd'g J B Mitchell, treas., for costs on U. L. bought by Co.	216 27
Commonwealth costs paid	2 188 97
Bridges & bridge views	1 677 40
Road views	554 40
Assessors for assessment & registration 1874	2 546 94
Elections	1 578 19

PRINTING.

P Gray Meek balance 1873	912 35	
" " " 1874	600 00	
W W Brown 1874	10 00	
Fred. Kurtz balance 1873	260 00	
" " " 1874	175 00	
E T & R P Tuten	213 95	
George W Foot	141 00	
	$46 667 31	

B. F. SHAFFER, Sheriff, in account with Centre County for year ending Dec 31st, 1875.

CR.

By sumn'ing jurors & returning venires	$ 277 20
By notifying jurors not to attend	20 00
By conveying Durst, Garner & Baye to penitentiary	225 00
By conveying Helen Smith and others to hospital for insane	140 00
By conveying Geo Jones and Jno McKinney to house of refuge	150 00
By am't paid hospital for support of Helen Smith	39 00
By mdse bought for jail	2 00
By repairs paid for jail	1 70
By care of David McMullin	10 00
By making bed ticks and filling same and washing bedding, towels &c., during year	25 00
By boarding prisoners as per bill rendered	1 135 50
	$2 030 40

DR.

To county order as per account of commissioners	300 00
Balance	1 730 40
	$2 030 40
Jan. 1, '75. By bal. due B F Shaffer	$1 730 40

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } SS.
CENTRE COUNTY. }

We, the undersigned Auditors of Centre County, do hereby certify that in pursuance of an Act of Assembly entitled, "An Act relating to Counties and Townships and County and Township officers," we met at the Commissioners office, at Bellefonte, on the 1st Monday of January, 1875, and did audit, and settle and adjust the several accounts set forth in the foregoing statement. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 15th day of January, A. D., 1875.

SAMUEL FRANK, [L. s.]
A. J GRIST, [L. s.]
ADAM YEARICK, [L. s.]

CENTRE COUNTY, SS.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of said County do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of said County from the 1st day of January, 1874 to the 1st day of January, 1875.

A. C. HINTON,
SAMUEL GRAMLY,
J. N. HALL.
Com'rs of Centre County.

Outstanding taxes due by collectors, Jan. 1, 1875.

'65 M Murphy Burnside	$ 176 32—	176 32
'69 D F Portney Bell'fte	490 78	
J M Bush Patton	75 98	
D Hosterman Haines	138 03—	704 79
'70 D Derr Bellefonte	267 84	
S Brickly Howard	68 57—	336 41
'71 H Carten Bellefonte	207 28	
E Hunter Phillipsb'g	10 04	
A J Hassinger Benner	287 32	
Jno Minick Gregg	160 26	
S Brickly Howard	45 59	
Jos Shaffer Walker	537 56—1 248 65	
'72 W Riddles Philips'g	63 69	
T Marshall Boggs	151 05	
J C Walker Boggs	160 26	
J M'Closky Curtin	164 38	
S Neiss Gregg	420 47	
Jno Ward Half Moon	256 97	
David Robb Liberty	103 97	
David Hurter Marion	117 88	
Geo Stover Potter	395 16	
Jas Gates Snow Shoe	324 79—2 158 42	
'73 C Brown Bellefonte	414 19	
E H Carr Milesburg	101 48	
S Yearick Benner	122 97	
Dan'l Malone Boggs	348 91	
K Kierchoff Curtin	93 17	
X Hoy Ferguson	525 96	
D Bartges Gregg	631 80	
Jno Ketner Haines	201 39	
W T Leathers Howard	30 23	
W Spangler Liberty	223 35	
L C Rarich Marion	630 44	
Jonas Stine Patton	210 47	
Dan'l Musser Penn	302 68	
P D Neff Potter	189 94	
J Thompson S. Shoe	181 33	
Jos Ross Spring	700 56	
E Turner Worth	11 80	
W Riddles Philipsburg	720 46—5 471 13	
'74 Jos Shaffer Bellefonte	3 450 60	
B Pearman Boggs	1 096 62	
David Lohr Benner	1 877 77	
F Carson Burnside	90 25	
F Kierchoff Curtin	249 94	
George W McWilliams Ferguson	2 591 47	
Ged Zettle Gregg	2 426 84	
S B Wilson Harris	3 126 44	
A J Hosterman Haines	1 882 06	
W T Leathers Howard township	724 58	
Jno McElwain Howard borough	239 84	
L W Kline Huston	410 23	
Wm Cross Half Moon	979 22	
W W Spangler Liberty	625 90	
Perry Condo Marion	1 249 63	
Jno A Miller Miles	1 477 88	
E H Carr Milesburg	409 20	
W Riddles Philipsb'g	957 54	
R M'Cormick Potter	3 532 63	
Wm H Reed Patton	925 05	
Mich Kerstetter Penn	1 473 83	
H B Wilcox Rush	1 013 51	
D H Yeager S Shoe	276 99	
Jos Ross Spring	2 291 80	
Jno S Fink Taylor	291 57	
Wm Spotts Union	887 27	
E M Lucas Unionville	125 02	
Mich Shaffer Walker	1 361 35	
Elias Turner Worth	311 57—45 140 14	
In hands of att'ys for collection	1 225 82	
	$46 365 96	

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT OF CENTRE COUNTY.

Jan 1, 1875. CR.

By outstanding taxes	$45 140 14	
" " Unseated lands	2 000 00	
By notes held by Com'rs	808 80	
" &c., in hands of att'ys for collection	1 361 64	
Due from former Bellefonte	841 75	
Due from townships	1 071 21	
Due from Sam'l F Foster	28 46	
Due from P Gray Meek	50 00	
Due on State tax ace't 1874	157 37	
	$51 148 87	

Jan 1, 1875. DR.

To amount of notes and bonds due to sundry persons	$38 241 69	
To Jno B Mitchell, treasurer	6 126 31	
To B F Shaffer, sheriff	1 731 40	
To T Z Kline, bal. due on acc't	519 07	
To John G Sankey bal. due on acc't	230 00	
To P Gray Meek bal. due on acc't	124 25	
To A C Hinton for services 1874	82 50	
To Sam'l Gramley " " &c.,	201 00	
To R H Forster " " &c.,	208 52	
To State tax	1 826 62	
To bal.	1 858 51	
	$51 148 87	
By bal in favor of county Jan 1, 1875	$ 1 858 51	

ACCOUNTS SETTLED, AND AMOUNTS PAID INTO THE TREASURY BY COLLECTORS SINCE JAN. 1st, 1875.

1870 Dan'l Derr Bellefonte	$ 13 70	
1871 Jos Shaffer Walker	50 50	
1872 Thos Marshall Benner	66 00	
Geo Stover Potter	62 33	
1873 Dan'l A Musser Penn	100 00	
Jos Ross Spring	55 00	
Daniel Bartges	110 00	
E Turner Worth pd. in full		
W W Spangler Liberty	50 00	
J Thompson S. S. pd. in full		
J Ketner Haines " " "		
Jonas Stine Patton " " "		
Albert Hoy Ferguson	24 00	
P D Neff Potter pd. in full		
Dan'l Malone Boggs	100 00	
1874 Jos Ross Spring	349 20	
Perry Condo Marion	114 00	
D W Kline Huston	140 00	
John S Fink Taylor	50 00	
Mich Kerstetter Penn	720 00	
Jno McElwain Howard boro	56 00	
Fred Kirchoff Curtin	22 25	
Elias Turner Worth	128 21	
John A Miller Miles	738 15	
Wm H Reed Potton	281 46	
Robert M'Cormick Potter	1 100 00	
A J Hosterman Haines	675 00	
G W M Williams Ferguson	733 00	
S B Wilson Harris	1 006 50	
R B Poorman Boggs	120 00	
Ged Zettle Gregg	960 00	
Mich't Shaffer Walker	400 00	
David Lohr Benner	378 00	
Jos Fox Bellefonte	695 79	
Wm F Leathers Howard T.	25 00	
Wm Cross Half Moon	14 00	
Wm Spotts Union	81 25	

Mr. Pinchback's chances of getting a seat in the United States Senate are growing daily smaller, and it is not believed that he will be admitted.

A PARLIAMENTARY GAG.

If any further proof had been required of the absolute unfitness of the republican majority of the members of the present congress to make laws for a free people, they have made haste to furnish it. They resolved in caucus to deprive the minority of every means afforded them by established parliamentary usage to secure the proper consideration of measures to be acted upon. On Monday last John Cessna, of this state, was selected as the person who should have the infamous task of making the proposition as follows:

Resolved, That the rules be so far suspended during the remainder of the present session as to prevent the speaker from entertaining any dilatory motion pending the consideration of any public bill or joint resolution, or of any motion to bring, or the result of which may bring before the house for consideration such bill or joint resolution, and this order shall apply to amendments offered in the house or adopted in the senate and awaiting concurrence in the house to such public bill or joint resolution, and to any report of a committee thereon.

The resolution was rejected by a vote of 150 yeas, 98 nays. It required two-thirds, and therefore failed by 15 votes. Among the republicans who did themselves honor by refusing to sustain this outrageous action were Messrs. Buffinton, Burchard, Burleigh, Foster, Hale, (Maine), Hale, (New York), Kasson, Merriman, Phelps, Pierce, Roberts, Sener, Smith (Ohio), Willard (Vermont) and Willard (Michigan). These gentlemen will never live to regret their manly action. It was a daring attempt to deprive the constituencies of every democratic member of the house of any weight whatever in the public councils, a measure of disfranchisement and arbitrary authority utterly at variance with republican forms of procedure. Had it passed there would have been an end of discussion or consideration, the house would have been resolved into a mere automatic register of the decrees of a republican caucus.

The Superintendent of common schools has determined to withold the State appropriation from all such school districts as do not publish an annual report. Some of the townships in this county would do well to make a note of this.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

COMM. OF PA. H. R.,
Harrisburg, Jan. 18, 1875.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to B. F. Shaffer, High Sheriff of the County of Centre—

WHEREAS, By the returns of the election of the House of Representatives, held on the first Tuesday of November last past and delivered by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, it appears that S. S. Wolf was elected member of the House of Representatives for the District composed of Centre; and

WHEREAS, Said S. S. Wolf died since the said election. And

WHEREAS, By the provisions of the Constitution and laws of said Commonwealth the duty has devolved upon me, as Speaker of the House of Representatives, to issue a writ of election to fill said vacancy and appoint a day for the holding of said election, now these are to notify you that I, by virtue of the authority vested, as aforesaid, in me, as Speaker of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, hereby appoint Tuesday, the 16th day of February, 1875, as the day for holding the election in the several election districts of the representative district composed of the county of Centre to fill the vacancy existing in said district, as aforesaid. And you are hereby directed to give at least ten days public notice of said election and that said election shall be held and conducted according to the Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided.

Given under my hand and seal at Harrisburg, this 18th day of January, A. D. 1875.

SAMUEL F. PATTERSON.
Speaker H. R. [S.L.]

I. B. F. SHAFFER, High Sheriff of Centre county, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of Centre on

TUESDAY, FEBUARY 16, 1875,

in accordance with the Act of Assembly.

One person to represent the county of Centre in the House of Representatives of the State of Penn'a.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several Boroughs and Townships within the county of Centre are as follows, to wit:

For the twp. of Haines, at the Public House of John Limbert Aaronsburg.

For the twp. of Half Moon, at the School House in Stormstown.

For the twp. of Taylor, at the house erected for the purpose on the property of Leonard Merryman.

For the Township of Miles, in the school house in the town of Rebersburg.

For the twp. of Potter at the house of John Odenkirk, Old Fort Hotel.

For the twp. of Gregg, at the public house owned by J. B Fisher.

For the twp. of Ferguson, in the school house at Pine Grove.

For the twp. of Harris, in the school house at Boalsburg.

For the twp. of Patton, at the house of Peter Murray.

For the borough of Bellefonte and the townships of Spring and Benner, at the Court House in Bellefonte.

For the twp. of Walker, in the school house at Hublersburg.

For the borough and township of Howard at the school house in said borough.

For the twp. of Rush, at the Cold Stream school house.

For the twp. of Snow Shoe, at the school house near Samuel Askey.

For the twp. of Marion, at the house of Joel Kline, in Jacksonville.

For the borough of Milesburg, at the new school house in Milesburg.

For the twp. of Boggs, at the new school house in Central City.

For the twp. of Huston, at the house of John Reed.

For the twp. of Penn, at the house of W L Musser.

For the twp. of Liberty, in the school house at Eagleville.

For the twp. of Worth, at the school house in Port Matilda.

For the twp. of Burnside, at the house late of col. K. Book.

For the twp. of Curtin, at the school house near Robt. Manns.

For the borough of Unionville and Union on twp, at the new school house in Unionville.

For the borough af Philipsburg, at the public school house in said borough.

At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this commonwealth the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock a. m., and closed at seven o'clock p. m.

NOTICE is also hereby given, "That every person, excepting the justices of the peace, who shall hold any office appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative executive, or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth; and that no inspector, judge or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

The inspectors and judge of the elections shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

At the opening of the polls it shall be the duty of the judges of election for their respective districts to designate one of the inspectors, whose duty it shall be to have in custody the registry of voters, and to make the entries therein required by law and it shall be the duty of the other of said inspectors to receive and number the ballots presented at said election.

Give under my hand, at my office in Bellefonte this 25 of Jan. A. D. 1875 and in the ninety-ninth year of the independence of the United States.

B. F. SHAFFER
Sher.iff

HYDROPHOBIA.

The attention of the medical faculty of Brooklyn has again been brought to that remarkable and most terrible of maladies, hydrophobia, by a fatal case which occurred in that city yesterday. The victim was a negro, William Ellice, thirty five years of age, a man of steady and regular habits. Ellice was a coachman, and lived with his wife and family at No. 133 Gold street. Last summer he was bitten by a coach dog belonging to his employer, the animal putting its teeth through the fleshy part of the index finger of the left hand. But little attention was paid to the wound at the time, as it very soon healed. The dog had exhibited some symptoms of madness, it seems, prior to biting Ellice, and the fact coming to the knowledge of a policeman, he shot the brute, very much to the regret of the coachman. The circumstance was forgotten in time, Ellice enjoying excellent health, apparently, and continuing to perform his labors. On Wednesday last, while walking along Mary street, the fell disease which had been so long latent in the blood manifested itself in a sudden and fearful manner. He was prostrated by a chap spasm and fell heavily on the sidewalk. He was carried to a drug store and there received stimulants which had the effect of restoring him to consciousness. As soon as he was able to walk he repaired to his home without assistance. He had not been long in the house when he experienced a pain in the finger that had been bitten, and the member began to swell. The affection

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Farmers' Blunders.

A correspondent of the *Pacific Rural Press* thus writes of blunders made by farmers. He says: "For one, mine have been numerous. Much has been learned by bitter experience only; such, for example, as hanging a fresh hide on the fence to dry in the sun, and afterward selling it for fifty cents, whereas it would have brought $2 if well dried in the shade. But the blunder of blunders of farmers has been the high rates of interest paid for the use of money. Much of the money borrowed from the banks on mortgage on the farm, is now drawing interest quarterly, and even monthly, and at ruinous rates at that. Persons have run in debt under the impression that interest would be coming down lower and lower—when, of course, land would go up; and many of them have come to the conclusion that they have been making farm blunders. Now, as 'success is the measure of ability,' let this class walk up meekly, weak sisters as they are, and take their black marks as bad managers; and before a streak of luck strikes them let them caution the inexperienced ones, who have not yet 'put their foot in it.' It is not always popular to tell the truth, but it is generally proper; and let us advise beginners to go slowly and cautiously, and shun debt as much as possible, and especially at present rates of interest."

Brine for Preserving Butter.

The *Dutchess Farmer* says: "To three gallons of brine strong enough to bear an egg, add a quarter of a pound of nice white sugar and one tablespoonful of saltpetre. Boil the brine, and when it is cold strain carefully. Make your butter into rolls, and wrap each roll separately in a clean white muslin cloth, tying up with a string. Pack a large jar full, weight the butter down, and pour over the brine until all is submerged. This will keep really good butter perfectly sweet and fresh for a whole year. Be careful to not put upon ice butter that you wish to keep for any length of time. In summer, when the heat will not admit of butter being made into rolls, pack closely in small jars, and using the same brine allow it to cover the butter to the depth of at least four inches. This excludes the air and answers very nearly as well as the first method suggested."

Care of Cattle.

Cattle not unfrequently suffer in winter for want of water. They are turned out perhaps twice a day, and left out long enough to help themselves if they would. But unless let out immediately after a full feeding of dry food they will not always incline to drink at first, and the owner gets impatient and will not wait. They are tied up again and compelled to wait till towards night perhaps before they are let out again. They may then drink too freely of extremely cold water, often to be got only by breaking through the ice. This is a bad way to do, but it is by no means uncommon. It is the fault of the feeding. If they are fed properly there is little difficulty in inducing them to drink. It is a great convenience to have water brought into the barn or into some warm place in the barn cellar, where it does not freeze over, and where stock can have easy access to it.

Superior Mince Meat.

A Boston lady sends for publication the following recipe for making mince meat, which is now in season. She informs us that she has tried various modes, but finds the following to be the best: Take seven pounds of currants, well picked over and cleaned; of finely chopped beef suet, the lean of a sirloin of beef minced raw, and finely chopped apples (the golden pippin or Smith's cider preferred), each three and a half pounds; citron, lemon peel, and orange peel cut small, each half a pound; fine moist sugar, two pounds; mixed spice, an ounce; mix well and put in a deep pan. Mix a bottle of brandy and white wine, the juice of the lemons and oranges that have been grated together in a basin; pour half over and press down tight with the hand; then add the other half and cover closely. This will keep a whole year or longer, and is frequently made one season to keep over for the next.

Bedding for Stock.

It is quite important at this season of the year to provide a sufficient amount of warm bedding for stock, and the "orts" and coarser hay and straw that are rejected by the cattle may be used for this purpose. At other and warmer seasons sand makes a very clean and useful litter and we like to use it freely, but it does not impart that warmth that is needed in extreme cold weather. Leaves that were collected in the fall are excellent for this purpose, and they have all the advantage that they are not so full of weed-seed as the course hay from the mangers. If we had plenty of leaves we would use them freely for bedding now. They make capital manure also, and if any farmer neglected to store up a lot of them it was a mistake that ought to be borne in mind to correct next year.

Profits of a Milk Farm.

At the meeting of the Connecticut State Board of Agriculture, Dr. Loring invited Dr. Wakefield to read a statement of the farming operations carried on at one of the State institutions at Monson. He is breeding a herd of Ayrshires for milk. The average of the herd, the past year, has been 2,300 quarts of milk per cow. The doctor showed his balance sheet, from which we learn that farming at this institution is made to pay. The amount of forage grown on the farm, the past year, equals 219 tons, including hay, rowen, straw, and other forage. The milk produced foots up to 90½ tons, and the bottom line shows a profit in favor of the farm of over $2,000.

Business Habits on the Farm.

A well-known business man says: "It impossible for a man who has been engaged in business pursuits the greater part of his life to retire; if he does so he soon discovers that he has made a great mistake. I shall not willingly retire; but if for some good reason I should be obliged to do so, it would be to a farm. There I should bring up stock, which I would cause to be weighed every day, ascertaining at the same time their daily cost, as against the increasing weight. I should then know when to sell and start again with another lot."

Lafitte, the Pirate.

An ancient mariner, signing himself Jean Baptiste Callistre, writes to the Galveston *News* that he is one of the survivors of the celebrated band of Lafitte, the buccaneer of Barataria. The veteran gives a graphic account of the behavior of Lafitte's gunners at the battle of New Orleans, and tells a strange story concerning the cruise of the Vengeance, one of Lafitte's armed vessels. The Vengeance became a pirate, and captured an American privateer schooner, on board of which was no less a personage than Theodosia Burr, the lost daughter of Aaron Burr, whose mysterious fate formed one of the saddest chapters of American romance. The writer says: "The woman captured on the privateer died a few days after our arrival in Galveston. She was a very handsome woman, and I afterward learned was the daughter of a distinguished American. Her clothing—which was of the finest material—was marked "T. A." and she had a golden locket containing a portrait of a beautiful boy. On the locket were the words, 'To my wife, Theodosia.' She was buried on the island, a few hundred yards to the east of the old fort on the point. It was whispered among the men that Chauvet (the captain) had killed her, because she would not yield to his wishes."

Among the Whalers.

King David had a good time in Massachusetts. The whalers called on him, and among them were very old sailors. One, Captain Gardner, ninety years of age, is the only survivor of the crew of the first whaler that called at the Sandwich Islands, seventy-five years ago. At that time the Queen swam out to the ship. The contrast between a Sandwich Island Queen, guiltless of costume, swimming out to a whaler in 1800, and an Island King, loaded with furs, careering across this continent in a palace car in 1874, is a spectacle of rare significance.

Romantic Marriage.

A gentleman, whose name is not given, but who is designated as a railroad king from his great wealth in that species of property in England, was not long since married under quite romantic circumstances. The gentleman is rather advanced in years, but having met with a beautiful young lady in high life, he lost his heart at once, and became a very devoted suitor for her hand. He was one among many who bowed at the same shrine, though there were none who could compare with himself in point of wealth. The fair lady, however, showed herself completely indifferent to his advances. In vain did her friends set forth all the allurements appertaining to the possession of such wealth as the rich suitor stood ready to place at her disposal. Even the strong indorsement of her parents seemed to have no effect in advancing the prospects of the elderly but rich and devoted lover.

This was all very natural on the part of the young and lovely girl of twenty, it was all so literal and commonplace as to be scarcely noticeable. But it seemed that there was to be a sequel to the affair, into which an element of romance was to infuse itself, and making finally an interesting story of the whole. The lady had rejected the gentleman kindly but firmly, with abundant protestations of respect and esteem, but still dismissing him in unmistakable terms. The railway king went about his business, disappointed, to be sure, for he had regarded the beautiful girl with real tenderness, and hoped in his heart to see her happy in the care of a worthy husband. He thought the matter over and sought another private interview, when he assured her that his attachment was not selfish, that he was ready to make any sacrifice, to do anything within his power to contribute to her happiness, and further, that if her affections were fixed on any one whose wealth might not be adequate to his good fortune, he was ready by a settlement of one hundred thousand pounds to place her happiness in her own power! The lady looked at him for a moment in surprise, gave him her hand in token of appreciation, and thanked him for his disinterested generosity.

When she was alone she pondered over this experience. Such a proof of disinterested attachment was perfectly undeniable, and the more she thought of the matter the more interesting did the gentleman grow in her eyes.

The revolution in her feelings was complete. He was received the next time she saw him at her father's house with such encouraging smiles that he was led to speak once more of the ardor of his love, and with so much effect that the happy day was soon decided upon between them. If this little affair had not occurred in the aristocratic circles of Belgravia, probably the world would never have known the particulars of this very happy and romantic marriage.

The United States Navy.

From Admiral's Porter's report it results that as the United States is no longer a maritime nation in the commercial sense so it is also no longer a naval power in the military sense. The naval register shows forty-eight monitors, and yet there is not one ship, iron-clad or otherwise, that would be of the slightest value in a naval combat with any capable enemy. Out of the forty-eight monitors thus recorded only six are fit for service of any sort, and their armor would be before modern artillery scarcely more effective for resistance than the veneering on an old chest of drawers. Not only are the monitors useless for close combat at sea or elsewhere, but our wooden ships are also useless as cruisers from their want of speed. The Admiral says: If called upon at this time to command the fleets of the United States in case of hostilities, a position which is my ambition and, may be right, I should be put to my wits' end to succeed with such an incongruous set of vessels as we now possess. Prudence would probably recommend that they be shut up in port, and no fleet operations attempted with them, sending the wooden vessels abroad singly to do all the damage possible until captured by the enemy, our fifty-gun frigates perchance succumbing to a two-gun clipper armed with ten-inch rifles, and our smaller cruisers driven off by merchant vessels carrying rifle guns of lesser caliber.

Of all the wooden naval constructions of the war only three are left available; the balance are decayed and laid up, incumbering the yards, and only fit to be broken up or sold out of service. Of the forty-eight iron-clads thirty-one can be of no use except to sink as harbor obstructions. Out of the ninety-nine wooden vessels on the navy list only thirty-one can properly be called vessels-of-war, and not one of them can contend with foreign ships of equal size. Of the monitors only the Dictator has speed, and she needs repairs. Vessels built of the Connecticut and Congress class, if well built, are commended as effective against an enemy's armaments.

Of the double-turreted monitors the Monadnock, Miantonomoh, Amphitrite, Roanoke and Terror—really valuable vessels—want thorough repairs, entire new hulls of iron and new engines. They could not now go with safety from port to port, although intended for seagoing ships, and capable, when in order, of making long voyages.

Conviction by Lottery.

In the criminal court of Allegheny, Penn., William Byrnes, Esq., made a motion and presented reasons for a new trial in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Patrick Woolahan, who was convicted a short time since of assault and battery. The reason assigned by Mr. Byrnes as ground for a new trial was that the jury which had found the verdict had been guilty of misconduct. He said they stood six for acquittal and six for conviction, and then decided by drawing lots as to which it should be. The result was that his client was condemned as guilty, not by an intelligent and responsible act of his fellow-men, but by a lottery or species of gambling. Mr. Byrnes said that this could be proved, and he thought it good ground for a new trial. Judge Collier said that he himself would consider such an act good ground for a new trial, and he thought the weight of authorities in criminal law was on that side of the case; but it has been the invariable practice of the courts in this State not to question the manner in which a jury arrived at a verdict. The action of a jury after the members were locked up had always been held as sacredly secret, and the members of the jury could not be compelled to testify against themselves. So it would be a difficult matter to prove anything that might be asserted. If, however, any great wrong had been done, he might be willing to consider the propriety of disturbing the usage of the court. In this case he thought nobody was as yet harmed by the action of the jury, even if what alleged about them be true. He suggested therefore that the motion be withdrawn and the matter left to the discretion of the court, which was done.

John Robinson's Sad Fun.

John Robinson made New Year's calls in Detroit. He called on a saloon keeper, he called for liquor, called the liquor good, and drank enough to trip him up. Then he called for police, and when the police came he called them liars and such.

"I was having a little fun," he explained, winking at his Honor.

"John Robinson, are you aware that this is a very solemn world," said the Court, "a world which has ten heartaches to one smile? Don't you know that the grim shadow of grief rests upon every door step, and that the tombstones in the cemeteries almost outnumber the trees in the forest? There's wailing in every household, John Robinson—there's grief in every heart. And yet you claim that you were only having a little fun!"

"That's all, your Honor; it was a holiday."

"It was sad fun, John Robinson. While all the rest of us were swearing off and making double-back-action resolves, you were lying at the corner of an alley dead drunk. It is $5 or sixty days, sir, and if this was before a Chicago police justice, he'd make it $500 or a life sentence."

A Peddler's Night Ride.

A peddler named Jonas Marburger has for many years tramped over various sections of this and neighboring counties, says a Reading, Pa., paper, selling his wares; and by a consistent course he has won the confidence and esteem of a large number of acquaintances. Recently the peddler opened his pack in the kitchen of a man named Esbelstaub, in Albany township. The farmer's wife purchased what she desired, and the peddler, according to the custom of that neighborhood, was asked to remain for supper, which he did, and subsequently determined to stay all night. The farmer owns quite a nice tract of land, and during the evening much of the conversation centered upon matters pertaining to farming. At about 9 o'clock the peddler was shown to a large garret under the roof, where he was to sleep. The family retired, and nothing unusual occurred until some time near midnight, when the farmer was awakened by the barking of watch-dogs, and the tramping of a horse's hoofs. He arose and looked out of the window toward the barn, when an extraordinary sight met his gaze. The dogs were in an adjoining field, and, strange to say, there appeared to be a ghost riding about on one of the farmer's young horses. The farmer called the hired man, and on going to the garret with a lantern they found the bed which had been occupied empty, and the peddler gone, but his clothes still hanging on a chair, where he had evidently placed them. The farmer and hired man went down stairs, and found that all the doors were locked as they were before they retired. Going out they found the horse still on a full gallop under the direction of his mysterious rider. The hired man watched his chance, caught the animal, and, upon closer examination, found that the rider was the peddler, who sat there like a statue, and was in a complete state of somnambulism. He had nothing on him excepting his shirt, undershirt, drawers and stockings, and, notwithstanding the coldness of the night, he was perspiring freely when lifted down. They could not waken him properly until he was led into the house, and when he came to his senses he seemed to know nothing of what had occurred. He seemed startled at being out of bed and down stairs in such apparel. Subsequent examination showed that the man, in his strange state, had worked his way out of a trap door to the roof, and thence down to a roof of a back building, and thence to the ground.

Finding a Coal Mine.

The finding of the Mammoth vein of coal at the Reading Company's Norwegian shaft, between Pottsville and St. Clair, Pa., illustrates the correctness of the reasoning by which the conclusion was reached that an immense and almost inexhaustible basin of coal was lying deep underground at that point.

When the shaft had been sunk to the depth of nearly 1,200 feet, it was resolved, says the Pottsville *Miners' Journal*, to drill a test hole with the diamond drill, to find exactly how the veins of coal were situated. This work went quietly on for several weeks, until a few days ago, when the above-mentioned Mammoth vein was reached.

Gen. Pleasants' original calculation was that the Mammoth vein could be found at a depth of about 1,500 feet. The actual distance from the surface of the earth vertically down to the Seven Foot vein, the twin vein to the Mammoth, is 1,909 feet. The discrepancy is accounted for by the singular formation of the veins of coal as developed by the test drill. The Big Tracy vein basin is found to be 176 feet deeper than expected. And the Orchard vein is so curiously formed that it was cut three times, the distance from its first appearance to the last being 250 feet. The strata overlaps or closely folds in a very remarkable way. Taking these two entirely unexpected and unforseen distances out of the account, the calculation would have held correct.

The Seven Foot vein, which is the upper member of the Mammoth, was found to be thirteen and one-half feet thick, and of excellent coal. Underneath this vein there are seven feet of slate, three and one-half feet of good coal, four feet of slate, two feet of good coal, sixteen feet of slate containing iron ore balls, and six inches of carbonaceous iron ore, or black band. Then comes the Mammoth vein, twenty-one feet thick, next one and one-half feet of partition slate, and under this it is thought there is a nine-foot vein of coal. Below this, it is believed, comes the solid rock.

Besides the red ash veins, which will be worked, there are the following white and gray ash coals: Primrose, fourteen feet deep; Seven Foot vein, seven and one-half feet deep; and the Mammoth, twenty-one feet deep, making a total depth of forty-eight and one-half feet of coal.

Voting for President.

The following is the full text of the Constitutional amendment submitted to the U. S. Senate:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), that the following article is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution, to wit:

ARTICLE 1. The President and Vice-President shall be elected by the direct vote of the people in the manner following: Each State shall be divided into districts equal in number to the number of Representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress, to be composed of contiguous territory, and to be as nearly equal in population as may be; and the person having the highest number of votes in each district for President shall receive the vote of that district, which shall be counted one Presidential vote.

ART. 2. The person having the highest number of votes for President in a State shall receive two Presidential votes from the State at large.

ART. 3. The person having the highest number of Presidential votes in the United States shall be President.

ART. 4. If two persons have the same number of votes in any State, it being the highest number, they shall receive each one Presidential vote from the State at large, and if more than two persons shall have each the same number of votes in any State, it being the highest number, no Presidential vote shall be counted from the State at large. If more persons than one shall have the same number of votes, it being the highest number in any district, no Presidential vote shall be counted from that district.

ART. 5. The foregoing provisions shall apply to the election of Vice-President.

ART. 6. The Congress shall have power to provide for holding and conducting the elections of President and Vice-President, and to establish tribunals for the decision of such elections as may be contested.

ART. 7. The States shall be divided into districts by the Legislatures thereof, but Congress may at any time, by law, make or alter the same.

Drawing to a Flush.

Gen. Schenck, the American Minister to England, has written a book on cards. In his item about the great gambling game, "draw poker," he says:

More money has been lost in drawing to a flush than in the Franco-German war. It is estimated in my country—where men are apt to reduce the most recondite matters to their arithmetical results—that over 500,000 negroes and 20,000,000 bales of cotton have been bet and lost by holders of sequences of four, with the chance of drawing a "quint" and filling the flush. Whether the player gets his flush filled or not, he is sure to bet; hence comes much bluffing. But those who bluff on flushes nearly always lose, for the consciousness of having been so near a good thing and missed it unnerves and betrays them. A Senator who has just failed to get the nomination for President is never good for anything afterwards.

Closing Cracks in Cast Iron Stoves.

Good wood ashes are to be sifted through a fine sieve, to which is to be added the same quantity of clay finely pulverized, together with a little salt. The mixture is to be moistened with water enough to make a paste, and the crack of the stove filled with it. The cement does not peel off or break away, and assumes an extreme degree of hardness after being heated. The stove must be cool when the application is made. The same substance may be used in setting the plates of a stove, or in fitting stove pipes, serving to render all the joints perfectly tight.

SUMMARY OF NEWS,

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

President Grant issued a message recommending heavy rifled cannon for sea-coast fortifications, and the appropriations these measures would require. In the message, the President, after asking for $250,000 to commence work on these guns, says: The constant appeal for legislation for the "armament of fortifications" ought no longer be disregarded if Congress desires, in peace, to prepare the important material, without which, future wars must inevitably lead to disaster. This subject is submitted with the hope that the consideration it deserves may be given it at the present session.....Rumors are prevalent in Paris that the Spanish Republicans and Carlists will join forces against King Alfonso, and in the event of success the people will be asked to vote for Don Carlos as King or for the republic. .....It is said in London that the government of Montenegro have resolved on war with Turkey.

A son of Patrick Kearns, of Morristown, N. J., was burned to death. While his mother went to the yard for wood the little fellow moved near the stove, his clothes caught fire, and when the mother returned he was burned so shockingly that he lived only an hour or so. Mrs. Kearns also suffered severely in her attempts to extinguish the flames, which encircled her burning boy..... In Mississippi county, Mo., a young man named Henson was suspected of robbery, and Joseph Carr and a posse of five men went to arrest him. During the pursuit Henson shot Carr, killing him, and the chase was abandoned. The following day Sheriff Swank, with a posse of men, renewed the pursuit, which resulted in the killing of one of his posse, the wounding of another, and the capture of Henson after being mortally wounded.....Irwin, in showing where the money of the Pacific Mail Company went to, says that A. W. Randall, then Postmaster-General (now dead), had $10,000; John H. Rice, M. C., $2,500; J. G. Schumaker, M. C., $300,000; W. S. King, postmaster of the House, $125,000. The door keepers of the House received $15,000, and the balance of $666,000 went to lobbyists.

The Anti-Crisis League of Philadelphia suggest as a remedy for the present financial crisis that Congress should impose duties on imports and give a bounty on exports, so that trade with foreign countries should not be against the manufacturers of the United States.....By a boiler explosion at a colliery in St. Nicholas, Pa., George Hassel was instantly killed and the fireman, who is missing, is supposed also to have been killed. A man (name unknown) had one leg blown off, several mules were killed, and the boiler house blown to pieces.....Mrs. John Emerson was found sitting in the kitchen of her house in Bradford, Vt., with her head literally blown from her body. Her husband was at the barn, and on entering the house, he found his wife as above stated, with knitting work in her hands. A double-barreled shot gun, discharged, was on the floor. Mrs. Emerson had been married but a few months. She was twenty years old, and was not known to have an enemy..... Senator Carpenter is to represent Wisconsin again in the United States Senate.....The Russian expedition, which is about to explore Western China, has reached Shanghai, via. Kiatcha and Peking.....Counterfeit $20 United States Treasury notes, dated the 10th March, 1862, are in circulation. The spurious notes are good imitations.....White, a colored man, was hanged in Corsicana, Texas, for the murder of another colored man..... The destitution in Dakotah Territory is so great that appeals are made for help..... The wife of Tom Ballard, the counterfeiter, was sentenced to five years in the Onondaga county penitentiary. Her husband was sentenced to twenty-one years.....The boiler of a locomotive exploded on the Charleston railroad, near Hardeville, Ga. The engineer was horribly mashed, and two firemen were injured.....Mrs. John Rankin, of Rockport, Me., committed suicide by shooting.....John Weymouth, a traveling agent, was frozen to death while on his way to Great Falls, Me.

A party of disguised and well armed men entered the town of Sparta, Tenn., forced their way into the jail, captured the jailor, from whom they obtained the keys of the cells and released a man named James Boyers, under confinement for murder. Five other prisoners were locked up by masked men, who returned the keys to the jailor and departed..... John Gleason's house, in Cranford, N. J., took fire while all the family were absent, excepting two children, aged respectively two and four years. The house was destroyed, and the children perished. Their bodies fell to pieces when lifted. Gleason is an employee of the Central railroad. He did not come home when expected, and his wife went to learn to cause of his detention, and during her absence the disaster occurred.....B. G. Caulfield, Democrat, was elected at Chicago to fill the vacancy in the present Congress caused by the death of John B. Rice..... One hundred and forty-eight Sisters of Charity were expelled from Mexico and have gone to France..... The iron masters and colliery proprietors of South Wales threaten a general lock-out unless all their employees resume work at once. If the threat is carried out one hundred thousand persons will be thrown out of employment.

A revolution broke out recently in La Paz, Bolivia, when the troops got drunk and went through the streets shooting down citizens and creating great disorder.....A fire broke out in the Navy department at Washington and damaged the upper part of the building. Many of the official records were destroyed or badly injured..... The Secretary of State of Louisiana has been required to furnish the Congressional committee now in New Orleans the papers that were before the returning board. The McEnery party in Louisiana have again proposed to submit the election of 1872 to the arbitration of the committee..... The insurgents in Peru attempted to capture the city of Arequipa but were defeated..... The bill to amend the laws relating to the port of New York passed to a third reading in the New York State Senate.....Gov. Bedle, of New Jersey, nominated Mr. Manning M. Knapp, of Bergen county, as his own successor on the Supreme Court bench..... The repeal of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's subsidy was agreed to in the United States House.....It is rumored in Montreal that Lord Dufferin will resign as Governor-General of Canada, and be appointed Viceroy of India.....An Italian named Antonio Vacaro was found dead in his doorway in Vicksburg, having been murdered for money. The deceased is supposed to have had $3,000 on his person.....A black, who was brought to Jacmel from the interior of Hayti on charge of cannibal sm, has been tried and convicted, and will be executed in a few days. When arrested he had in a basket the head of a victim, who seemed to have been only recently killed..... A conflagration occurred in Jacmel, Hayti. Three hundred houses were destroyed, and the loss is estimated at $300,000. ..... The women of Guanajuato, Mexico, have issued a protest against the expulsion of the Sisters of Charity, bitterly denouncing the government for the act, and reproaching the men who support it..... The "present of jewelry" which the United States Congress by a joint resolution has authorized Lieutenant Thomas W. Fitch to receive, on behalf of his wife, from the Khedive of Egypt, is a parure, diamond necklace and earrings.

It is reported that irregularities involving $1,000,000 have been detected in the custom house in New York city..... A cow valued at $25,000 died in Kentucky lately. It is only a short time since a cow died for which $40,500 were paid.....By a fire in Montreal twenty-five families were burned out..... The Maine State prison only cost the State $2,000 above its earnings last year..... Present actions of Congress indicate that as fast as the sewing machine patents expire that will be the end of them. They will not be renewed..... A bill is before the New Jersey Legislature to prevent gas companies from collecting rents for meters..... A bill is before the New York Legislature providing that banks may organize under the State laws, with a capital of $50,000, in villages where the population does not exceed 6,000..... The death of the Emperor of China is announced. He was born in 1856, and the next heir to the throne is five years of age..... The extra Pacific Mail subsidy, $500,000, has gone by order of the House, and there is some danger that the $500,000, the first subsidy, may go with it, though all the disclosures have been in regard to the extra subsidy..... Gen. Burnside was elected United States Senator in Rhode Island. Dixon having withdrawn his name. The vote was, Burnside, 62; Barstow, 16; Brown, 12; Sheffield, 6 Hart, 3; and 5 scattering.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Senate.

Wright, of Iowa, from the committee on the civil service and retrenchment, reported adversely on the bill to abolish the system of mileage, and it was indefinitely postponed.

Hamlin, of Maine, from the same committee, reported adversely on the bill to reduce the salary of the President of the United States, with the request that it be placed on the calendar with the adverse report. So ordered.

Logan, of Illinois, from the Military committee, called up the House bill for the relief of Gen. Samuel W. Crawford. He said that there had been numerous instances where officers had been retired on a rank much higher than that which they actually held while in active service. He submitted an amendment to prevent this, but excepting from its operation those who had lost an arm or leg, or both eyes, or who have served twenty-five years in the army. He had no desire to mention names, but there was a gentleman formerly connected with our army, now in the civil service in Europe, whose rank in active service was very low, but he was retired with a very high rank. There were others, now in the employ of railroad companies, who were retired with a rank higher than that actually held by them before retirement. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Edmunds, of Vermont, presented a joint resolution of the Vermont Legislature against the ratification of the proposed Canadian reciprocity treaty. Referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Wright, of Iowa, introduced a bill for the reduction of the salaries of the United States employees ten per cent., if they exceed $1,200 per annum, for ten years, from July 1, 1874. The President and United States judges are exempted.

Schurz's resolution instructing the Judiciary committee to inquire what legislation was necessary to secure to the people of Louisiana the right of self-government under the Constitution, called forth an earnest debate, in which Sherman, of Ohio, upheld the course of the troops in New Orleans, and denounced the act of Wiltz in taking the Speaker's chair as an act of usurpation. Bayard, of Alabama, said the question was not whether the conduct of Wiltz was regular or irregular, but that it was not within the province of the President to interfere in the organization of the State Legislature.

Schurz, of Missouri, said if the Senator was willing to take the report of the House subcommittee, which visited New Orleans, as true, then he must admit that the grossest frauds were committed by the returning board, and therefore that board was the cause of the trouble.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, in presenting a memorial of the operatives in the Raritan woolen mills, N. J., for the repeal of the act of June 6, 1872, reducing the duty on certain foreign products, said he believed the granting of this petition would increase our revenue and give activity to our sluggish industries. A protective tariff, while giving prosperity to the people, also increased the revenue of the country. Referred to the committee on finance.

The following bills were disposed of: The House bill to provide for enlistments in the navy was indefinitely postponed; the Senate bill to amend the act of July 17, 1862, for the better government of the navy, and the Senate bill for the relief of the survivors of the Polaris were passed.

Mr. Conkling, of New York, presented a memorial of the citizens of New York touching the condition of the wages and industries of the country, and against the restoration of the duty on tea and coffee.

Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported with amendments the House bill to authorize the Seneca nation of New York Indians to lease lands within the Cattaraugus and Allegheny reservations and to confirm existing leases. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Dorsey, of Arkansas, introduced a bill to establish certain telegraph lines in the several States and Territories as post roads, and to regulate the transmission of commercial and other intelligence by telegraph. Referred.

House.

The vote rejecting the Indian Appropriation bill was again reconsidered without the yeas and nays, and then finally the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—yeas, 142; nays, 102. The Speaker stated that the bill went to the Committee of the Whole as an entirely new bill, subject to amendment.

The Letter Tariff bill, as it is called, was considered, and the House agreed to the conference report on it by a vote of 136 to 29. The bill goes to the President for his signature.

Garfield, of Ohio, from the committee on appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $182,500 in coin to pay the interest on the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Myers, of Pennsylvania, presented a petition of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union at Philadelphia, for the passage of the bill equalizing bounties.

Mr. Crooke, of New York, introduced a bill for the exchange of lands at Wallabout bay between the United States and the city of Brooklyn.

Mr. Cessna, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution providing that the rules be so far suspended during the remainder of the present session as to prevent the Speaker from entertaining any motion pending the consideration of any public bill or joint resolution, or of any motion to bring, or the result of which may bring before the House for consideration such bill or joint resolution. It was vehemently opposed by the Democratic members, who claimed that it was in violation of the Constitution, would open the Treasury to all kinds of schemes, and set a bad precedent. The Republicans held that it would prevent a waste of time. The resolution was lost.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $182,500 for the payment of the February interest on the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia, to be credited and adjusted as part of the proportional sum to be paid by the United States for the expenses of the district, and toward the payment of the interest on the funded debt of the district. Referred to the Committee of the Whole, where it can be reached only in the regular order or by suspension of the rules.

Mr. Potter, of New York, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a joint resolution proposing the following amendment to the Constitution.

"ARTICLE 16. From and after the next election for a President of the United States, the President shall hold his office during the term of six years and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected in the manner as now provided or that may hereafter be provided; but neither the President nor the Vice-President (when the office of President has devolved upon him) shall be eligible for re-election as President."

This elicited a spirited debate, in the course of which Mr. Butler remarked that the reason why we had been so unsuccessful in Vice-Presidents was when they had become Presidents because they have always looked to a re-election, and therefore we propose to take away the temptation. He further said: "The time which would call for the re-election of a President is when a crisis has hold of the government, and when in time of commotion, and the people feel a doubt as to what will be the future of the country without a re-election. Then I can conceive a possibility of the people coming up as one man to the re-election of a strong hand, that will hold the government in the future as it has held it in the past. I can conceive of that, and the only thing that will ever make a third term successful." The resolution was rejected by a vote of 124 to 104 —not two-thirds in favor. All the Democrats and forty-seven Republicans voted for it.

Mr. Butler reported a resolution in reference to the McFarrahan and New Idria Mining Company's claims in California, directing the commissioner of the government land office to institute legal proceedings in the name of the government against the New Idria Mining Company in the Circuit Court of the United States for California to restrain further waste of the property; for the appointment of a receiver; and for the recovery of possession, and also for the recovery of seven million dollars illegitimately and wrongfully taken therefrom by the New Idria Mining Company, and such other action as the commissioner may deem proper. Also directing the Secretary of the Interior not to issue patents to the New Idria Mining Company until the legal proceedings are determined. After much discussion, the resolution was adopted by a vote of 136 to 11.

Mr. Butler moved a reconsideration of the vote whereby the Civil Rights bill, reported by the Judiciary committee, was recommitted. "Filibustering" was at once begun by the opposition to prevent getting the bill before the House, with such success that the roll was called sixteen times in the course of the morning, and nothing had been done up to the hour of adjournment. The voting was of a strictly party character, and the last showed an average of 225 members.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, presented credentials of his colleague-elect, Mr. Stevens, who was chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Crocker. The credentials were read, and Mr. Stevens was sworn in, and took his seat.

Spontaneous Combustion.

At a seance of the Societe de Chirugie de Paris, a paper by M. Chassaignol of Brest was read on this subject. The question of spontaneous combustion was broached for the first time in 1692, and various French authors have accepted it as a possibility. The Germans, however, as Casper and others, have denied it. M. de Chassaignol has attempted a careful revision of all the cases recorded, and finds that no medical man, nor any one whose statements are worthy of credit, has ever observed the phenomenon at first hand. Many authors declare that the human body burns with a blue flame and the production of an empyreumatic odor, and it has been imagined that the alcohol with which the tissues of drunkards are saturated might catch fire; but facts are stubborn things; the flesh of drunkards does not appear to be more inflammable than others after death, and even when it has been soaked for several days in alcohol it burns with difficulty. Again, after injection made into the veins of animals, as of dogs, it was found impossible to effect their combustion. Others have suggested that inflammable gases might be generated, but this is also unproved, and, on the whole, M. de Chassaignol decides against the possibility of its occurrence.

Soldiers of Fortune.

America has not furnished very many soldiers of fortune, but they have all been marked men, and the number is increasing. The American officers in Egypt, of whom there is now so large a representation, are certainly in a good sense soldiers of fortune, and they are making such success and winning such renown that they will stimulate other adventurous souls to follow in their path. But they are not the only or the first of our countrymen who have drawn swords for a foreign cause. During the Crimean war, Col. Burr Porter, of New Jersey, a thorough American, though of long residence in Europe, entered the Turkish service and gallantly commanded a regiment of Bashi-Bazouks. Col. Porter was a natural soldier of fortune, who rusted and wearied under the restraints of quiet life—a man of prodigious personal strength, with the muscles and physical training of a prize-fighter, and yet a man of refined and cultured tastes and polished bearing. The field of ordinary business was about as well adapted to him, or he to it, as a plow-boy to be a dancing-master. Our national spirit of enterprise took with him a new direction, and it was the direction of restless adventure. During our war he came back to have a hand in it, and served as colonel of a Massachusetts regiment. The opening of the Franco-German war dragged him from the domestic life into which he had finally settled, and he was in France before even his friends knew he was gone from New York, and on the battle-field he perished, with the cry of *vive la France* on his lips, for he gave himself by complete sympathy to the side of the Frenchman. Rushing forward at the head of his men in a charge, he had just cried: "I will show you how Americans fight," when the fatal shot struck him.

Gen. Thomas Jordan, who at one time held command of the Cuban army, would, perhaps, not wish to be called an American soldier of fortune, but rather an American who fought for an oppressed people whose cause he had espoused as a friend of justice, yet he may fairly be ranked in our little list. He is a West Point graduate, was on the staff of Beauregard during the war, and probably will always be a soldier by profession. The Americans, Ward and Burgevine, who were so prominent in the Taeping rebellion in China, must complete the number of those of whom we can now speak. Ward's striking adventures and military success are detailed at length by Col. Cheney in his late "Military Biography." He found his death in one of the many affairs in which he showed great gallantry; and, in Col. Chesney's words, "his skill and courage in action caused him to be much lamented."

The Invasion of States.

The bill introduced in the United States Senate, by Clayton of Arkansas, to protect each State of the Union against invasion and for other purposes, reads as follows: It provides that whomsoever shall invade any State for the purpose of violating the laws of said State or of the United States, or for the purpose of interfering in any manner with the execution of said laws, or whomsoever shall willfully and corruptly conspire, combine, and confederate with any other person for any of the purposes above indicated, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of felony, and be punished by a fine not exceeding $10,000, and by imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding ten years. The United States District and Circuit courts are to have jurisdiction of these offenses. District-attorneys, United States marshals, and deputy marshals, United States commissioners, and all other officers who may be specially empowered by the President of the United States are by this bill especially required to institute prosecutions against all persons who may violate the foregoing provisions and arrest them, to be imprisoned or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before a proper court. United States commissioners are empowered, within their respective districts, to appoint suitable persons to execute the warrants or other lawful process issued by them, and all persons or officers authorized by this bill to execute warrants, etc., as aforesaid, shall have authority to call and summon to their aid the bystanders or *posse comitatus*, or such portion of the land and naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged.

Such is Justice.

Mlle. Juvin was a French modiste in New York, acting as smuggling agent for a well-known actress, who in her turn was agent for certain fair and fashionable ladies, "leaders of the great world," whose vanity tempered their honesty to the extent of cheating the government in the matter of duties on their importations of petticoats. Waist and shoulder measures of these "leaders of the great world" were sent to Worth, with photographs, when possible, that that careful artist might costume them in picturesque consonance with nature; the noted actress, acting as cat for the monkey (for a consideration), was ready to drag the chestnuts through the fire of the Custom-house; the woman Juvin was the paw of the cat and (for a less consideration) went into the fire. Poor Juvin was detected, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $2,000.

It is shown that the plan of the fashionable ladies was to have the dresses come in; nobody was there to receive them, and they were seized and sold at auction. Each lady who had ordered a dress had an agent on hand to buy it in, and in this way secured it at much less than what she would have to pay. The smuggler lies in prison, and the fashionable ladies who induced her to commit the crime frisk on light fantastic toes through waltz or german in their stolen tulles and velvets.

New York State Militia.

The report of Adjutant-General Rathbone, of New York State, for the year 1874, has been made public. He states that the National Guard, as at present constituted, consists of eight divisions, nineteen br